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BECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS ANIPROPRIETORS-CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, MA 27, 1825.

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RELIGIOUS.

X .-- No. 22, New Series.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. BIBLE CLASSES.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING BIBLE CLASSES. When the formation of a Bible Class is to attempted, it will in most cases be expedihat a discourse should be delivered on the th, exhibiting the inestimable value of Inspired Volume, and the importance of and intimate acquaintance with its If possible, let all ages be made to at it is a duty and a privilege to have word of Christ dwell richly in them in that it is desirable to obey even er of the direction given by Moseswords" the words of divine revelation, e in thine heart. And thou shalt teach diligently unto thy children, and shalt fthem when thou sittest in the house, hen thou walkest by the way, -when liest down, and when thou risest up.' he close of the service let a brief and genstatement of the design and influence of Classes be made to the congregation, & and place named at which the pastor meet such youth, over tweive or fourteen of age, as may be desirous of receiving enefits of such an institution, for the purof more fully explaining its nature and nizing a Class. Let parents also be invito attend and co-operate in the design. Between the Sabbath and the time appoint-

for the meeting, it will be useful for the stor to call on as many of his influential ng people, as his other duties will permit, nlist their feelings in the object. In large ry congregations, the most convenient or the meetings of a BibleClass will be on Sabbath. When the period arrives for orng the Class, the introductory exercises ary according to circumstances. A short of the Scriptures, like the 19th Psalm, e read, and the blessing of God on the sed exercises invoked either before or s perusal. Then the youth may be inthe particular manner in which the es of the Class now to be formed, will nducted.

st of the numerous Bible Classes in New d, and many south of it, either use the Class Text Book," consisting of a of questions answered in Scripture lan-

the "Sabbath School Testament."
he "Text Book" is preferred by the the members of the Class should be ed with copies at the first meeting. y may conveniently be formed into five three of females, and two of males. where the pastor chooses, he can have two

.-one of females, to meet in the afterthe other of males, to meet in the evennd each Class separated into four or ons. Let one division take the first Each member of that division will be ed to commit to memory the passages pture which are printed out, and as

those referred to, as may be conven-Besides doing this, the Notes in the apshould be attentively consulted in their , and such use made of Bibles with marferences, as may more fully unfold the of God on that particular subject. Unied attention in the Scriptural investigaif the lessons should be given. On this, of the benefit of the other exercises de-Let the second division commit the the fourth division the fourth lesson, and th division the fifth lesson. Let each n study its own lesson with the critiuteness already recommended, and also ver with care each of the other lessons. des the Scriptural recitations the pastor commend writing essays on the reslessons, after an attentive consultation Bible. Many advantages might be deriom such an exercise, even if the comwere never shown to the pastor. e receives these productions, after madful corrections, he may read as anonmeh as he thinks fit, and return others

on the pastor's time, promise so much to the young that he will no doubt members of the Class are conventation, let the exercises be commencinding the members, that they are in no ordinary study; that the duties to ey are about to attend, demand a revprayerful, and practical attention; & y to understand and faithfully to aphs, they need the influences of the pirit which indited the Sacred Volume. marks of this kind will tend to prer minds to unite in a becoming manprayer which should then be ofthe divine presence and blessing.

writers, without reading to the Class.

sercises, though imposing a considera-

st question will then be propounded est division, and one of its members ired to repeat a part or the whole of printed out.

may be requested to recite other which follow, whether printed in full, referred to. And when a Note in the belongs to a lesson, members of the may be questioned respecting that After the passages in the first lesson n repeated, the pastor, in the manner all seem most likely to benefit the lexplain, illustrate, enforce, and apeneral subject of the lesson, or any text included in it. After spending to ten minutes in remarking on one t the second division recite the second

the manner in which the first division

application as before. This course may be a-dopted with each lesson if the time will permit. Shall we disregard that ktory into which holy beings desired to look, id which will be Or the remarks of the pastor may principally be deferred till all the lessons have been recited; afterwhich he may, for the purpose of giving a fuller explanation than could be done if he pursued the method just described, confine his remarks to the subject of one or two of the lessons; taking up the succeeding one at the max meeting. Near the middle of the exercises, it may be best to pause, for the purpose of ingering what new names are to be added at the Class, and to read any essays which may have been handed in and approved. At the next meeting, the first division will recite the second lesson, the second division the third lesson, and so on at each subsequent meeting, till every division has studied all the les-

sons in the volume. Every meeting should be

closed with a short prayer. Where the Reference Testament is used, it common to commence with one or two of the first chapters as the lesson of the Class; and let each member study them with a very careful attention to the questions in the Key. It would likewise be highly interesting & instructive, to examine parallel passages by the help of a common reference Bible. When the Class is convened for recitation, after supplicating the divine blessing, some member will be asked where the letter f precedes a verse or paragraph, What Facts are here related? and another will be asked, when t precedes a verse or paragraph, What doctrinal truth is inculcated, &c.; of a third it will be enquired when d is found in the margin, What Duty, is here enjoined, &c. The youth will give such answers as they conclude are found in the paragraph, to which the pastor applies the questions. The designed simplicity of plan in the editions of the Reference Testament which have been published, limited

the reference letters to a small number. On this account more questions are sometimes asked in connexion with each reference letter, than answers will be found in the yerse or paragraph to which it is applied. This circumstance will serve to exercise the judgment

of both instructors and pupils.

As the members of the Class give their answers, whether from memory or written notes which they have previously prepared,-the pastor will intersperse remarks explaining, applying and enforcing the truths recited. After the examination's completed and the next lesson assigned, some prominent truth of the past lesson may be made the theme of a short and pungent address. It might be well to connect with the exercises, after the first meeting for recitation, a few questions at the commencement, on the lesson recited at the previous meeting, for the purpose of refreshing the memories of the Class.

The methods of conducting Bible Classes which have now been described, are the ones most commonly pursued in N. England. There are other methods which have been employed with success. Some Ministers make use of McDowall's Questions on the Bible; others, of Emerson's Usion Catechism; & others prepare and give out to their classes, at each recitation, questions of their own upon the portion of Scripture to be recited at the next meeting:-requiring in each of these cases, the pupils to learn from their Bibles the proper answers to the questions used, and accompanying the recitation with such remarks, for the purpose of explanation and application, as may seem necessary. Others still make no use of questions d lesson, the third division the third les- previously prepared; but direct the class to study attentively a convenient number of chapters, and, at the time of recitation, the pupils having their Bibles before them, are interrogated eral verses or paragraphs in the lesson, such remarks being interspersed as the subjects shall

appear to require. Each pastor will of course adopt the method which shall appear, in his peculiar circumstances, best adapted to the promotion, among the youth of his charge, of the great end of Bible Class instruction,—the attainment of an accurate, extensive and practical knowledge of the truths of revelation. Whatever method is adopted, however, let unwearied pains be taken to impress the minds of the pupils with the conviction that the truths they are contemplating, are the messages of Jehovah to them individually; and let the observations made, for the purpose of illustrating and applying the passaes under consideration, be such as are calculated to engage and fix the youthful attention, and be addressed, as far as possible, directly to the conscience and the heart. Let the pastor go from his closet to the meeting, and from the meeting to his closet; and he will find the seasons thus devoted to the young, pleasant, refreshing and useful; and let the church to which the class is attached, pray much and expect much in connexion with its exercises; and they will not pray or expect in vain.

[To be continued.]

For the Recorder & Telegraph

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO JESUS CHRIST. After showing how far our guilty race have wandered from the path of duty, and how low they are sunk wretchedness and sin, a correspondent adds!-

In the midst of this exposure, in the midst of this ruin and abandonment, a Saviour has been proclaimed,—the History of Redemption has been published. Our happy allotment is within the reach of this proclamation; upon our ears have the accents of love and mercy been sounding; and in proportion to the magnitude of this glorious work, is our obligation increased. To neglect or disregard this wonderful history, is daring abuse: it is imminent danger. Shall we be indifferent to that scene in which so many and so trying labours have

be succeeded by a familiar explanation and tears have flown, his prayerseen offered, and

the admiration of the redeeed through the revolving ages of eternity? Till not the invitations, the carnest entreatie of a dying Redeemer, affect us? Will not be exhortations and commands of a holy top excite us?-When motives like these are pesented to our view, when the joys of the leavenly world, and the agonies of despair areso clearly exhibited, to be indifferent is foly; to disregard is madness; and such connect in vorldly affairs would be considered complete insanity. Yet this folly and madness is manifested by every one who does not cordially receive the proffered ransom, who does not exercise a ingenuous repentance, and by faith cheerfuly obey the requisitions of the gospel.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

A SUBJECT WHICH REQUIRES ACTENTION. MESSRS. EDITORS,-Much has been said in our useful paper, in regard to the destitution of religious privileges among the people in our Western settlements. I kin would hope that their condition is not so deplorable, as some accounts have represented t. But if the half only is true, is there not ruch, very much to be done for them; -much which we ought to do? The statements which have been presented, and the appeals that have been made have excited, I believe, a warm interest, and a lively sympathy, in behalf of our destitute friends and brethren. But after all, what has been done, or what is it proposed to do, systematically, for their relef? Shall the interest and the sympathy excited in the community, be suffered to pass away, without producing any substantial and permanent effects?

I am aware indeed that a Society exists in Connecticut, and another in New York, which have exerted themselves audably to supply the spiritual wants of the destitute in our new States and settlements. Perhaps other Societies exist, with which I am not acquainted. But what has been done by the State of Mas-SACHUSETTS for this object? Massachusetts is not I believe behind her neighbours in works of Christian henevolence. I am aware that she has a Missionary Society, of long standing, which has no doubt done great good, not only within herown limits, but in neighboring States. But has Massachusetta made any systematic exertions in behalf of her own children, as well as others, scattered through the new settle ments at the South and West? And has not Massachusetts as large a portion of her own children, in those settlements, as other States? May not an appeal then be made, I had almost said to her JUSTICE, as well as to her humanity But what is to be done? Missionaries may in some instances be induced to go to those settlements, prompted only by the spontaneous impulse of benevolence, and without being sent by any particular Society. But is it not to be feared that such instances will be 'few and FAR between?

I am sensible of the evil of multiplying benevolent Societies. There are some who think them already to be burdensomely numerous. But if there are those persons-SOME I KNOW there are, and I hope manywho are disposed to do something for the object of which we have been speaking, through what channel could it at present be conveniently effected? Is any such channel opened, in this State? And are there not MANY among us, who have friends in the destitute settlements, over whom they yearn, and who would eagerly embrace an opportanity of sending to the relief of their spiritual wants? Are there relative to the meaning, design, &c. of the sev- not those, who, apart from motives of special and personal interest in the objects of their benevolence, would still rejoice to contribute in building up those wastes, or rather in planting and establishing churches in those infant settle ments; considering the immense influence, which efforts now made will be likely to produce on future generations, and perhaps even on the happiness and prosperity of our common country

Might not something be done for this object. without diminishing in any essential degree the resources of other charitable institutions?— Nay, might we not, at no distant period, even hope for an augmentation of the funds of our present benevolent associations, from those very people, to whom we would now send Mis-If suitable men were sent as Missionaries, (and this I conceive to be a very important point,) might we not hope, that they would soon be able, by the blessing of God, in some instances at least, to collect societies and churches, which would support their own ministers, and even contribute something, in their turn, to aid the Missionary cause?

As to the particular mode, in which the deign proposed should be carried into execution, I leave it to others, wiser than I, if the design is approved, to decide.—Perhaps the Massachusetts Missionary Society might think fit to appropriate a part of their funds to this object; though the whole of their funds would seem to be too small, compared with the magnitude and importance of the object. Should they do so, or should a new Society be formed, would it not be practicable and expedient to form a Union with other Societies, of the like nature, in other States, so as to produce a concentration Hagaiverns.

PRAYER OF FAITH.

God commands us to be holy as he is holy and the means by which we are to become so is faith. The influence of faith is to show us things within the veil; to make us more like

true, call down those dispensations which we now desire, neither should we desire them; Testaments have been purchased. Total, 48,550. but our desires could no more be crossed, than those of the blessed in heaven. It is no where said that the prayer of faith shall procure the gratification of our sinful desires, or of any thing which is not agreeable to the divine will; for it never pleads for such. The Spirit teaches us to plead for things agreeable to his will. I conclude, therefore, that were we led wholly by the Spirit, as we should be were we holy as God is holy, our feelings and desires would be wholly conformed to his, and our prayers could not fail of being answered. Let a Christian's faith carry him, (as I beheve it sometimes does) quite into the bosom of the Father, and show him things which it is unlawful for man to utter, and it is absolutely impossible that he should pray that, at all events, this, or that particular person should be converted. He would, it is true, feel more anxious than ever for his salvation, and be willing to give worlds, were it in his power, to make it consistent; but at the same time, if he had the power in his own hands, he would not save him, unless it was the will of God too. He could not therefore pray for his salvation, except conditionally—if it may be consistent—not my will but thine be done. The difficulties upon this subject, it seems to me, have arisen from supposing that we might have all the faith required of us, without being sufficient-K. G. ly submissive to the Divine will.

ANNIVERSARIES IN N. YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

On Tuesday May 10th, the children of the Schools belonging to the Sunday School Union, between four and five thousand in number, assembled in the Park, and thence walked in procession to CASTLE GARIEN, accompanied by the Superintendents and Teachers, & preceded by the President and other officers of the Society. Each School, says the Spectator, had its separate banner, with the number, from 1 to 55; and on most were appropriate mottos, such for example as the following:-

"Thou art the guide of my youth."

"Lovest thou me! Feed my sheep."
"Thou from a child has! known the Holy Scriptures." "Train up a child in the way he should go.

Union is strength." [ones."
Take heed that ye despise not one of these little

"The truth shall make you free."
"St. George's Church—Let there be light."

"Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God."
"God has made of one blood all the nations of the

When arrived at Castle Garden, the officers of the Society and the clergy took their seats on an elevated platform in and around the orchestra. The girls were eated on the lower seats of the gallery, and the males were arraigned in order in the large circle below. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cox, a hymn was read by Mr. Sage, which was sung, says the Observer, by en thousand united voices. The Rev. Mr. Cone then made an appropriate address, and another hymn was sung, when the lowering aspect of the weather indu-

red the President to dismiss the assembly.

It was generally believed, that not less than fifteen thousand persons were present, including between four and five thousand children. A gentleman counted one hundred and fifty nine clergymen, many of whom were from different parts of the United States. As the children recired, they each received a tract at the door In the evening, the Annual Meeting was held at St.

George's Church, in Beekman Street. The following brief abstract of the report which was there presented, is copied from the Religious Chronicle:--

During the past year, five new schools have been added to the Union, making the whole number now attached to it, fifty eight. Complete return been received from all the schools, so that the precise number of teachers and scholars cannot be given; yet this general statement is very nearly correct. Superintendents, teachers & visitors, six hundred and sixteen; scholars, four thousand four hundred and thirty scholars who can read the Scriptures, two thousand one hundred and sixteen; Bibles distributed as rewards, during the year, one hundred and sixty fire Testaments do. two hundred and eleven; together with a great number of Fracts.

It has been satisfactorily reported, that a very en-ouraging number of the teachers and scholars have, ince their connexion with these schools, made a pro fession of religion.

The Spectator reports further, that in one of the N. York churches, out of 32 who joined at one time, 27 had been attached to a Sunday School; and in another, 98 cut of 100. Nineteen twentieths of the European Missionaries had been appropriate of Sultanh Foreign Missionaries had been members of Sabbath Schools; and two-thirds of the Evangelical ministers of the Church of England had been ascertained to have belonged to Sunday Schools in their youth.

A letter from the American Sunday School Union was read before the meeting, from which it appeared that the number of Sunday School Scholars in Philadelphia and its vicinity, was upwards of 8,000.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ninth anniversary of the American Bible Socie was celebrated on Thursday, the 12th inst. The large assembly room of the Hotel, where the exercises of the day were attended, was crowded at a very early hour, and thousands were compelled to return without gaining an entrance. In consequence of the age and infirmity of the President, Hon. JOHN JAY, his Excellency Gov. CLINTON presided, supported by Col. Varick and Hoa. Smith Thompson. Immediately after the meeting was organized, Gov. CLINTON arose, and pronounced a short but interesting address, in the course of which he introduced a highly finished and beautiful eulogium upon the life and character of the late Gen. CLARKSON, who was first Vice President of the Society. Letters were read from the President of the United States, and from several other distinguished gentlemen, apologizing for an absence rendered necessary by their respective public and private duties.

From the report of the Treasurer, WM. W. WOOL-SEY, Esq. it appears that the receipts of the Society during the past year, were \$46,501; being \$4,589 more than during the year preceding. \$47,589 .- The Report of the Managers represents that

Making the whole number of Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, printed or otherwise obtained by the Society since its establishment, 451,902. Gratuitous donations of the Scriptures for distribution have been made during the year to the value of \$10,447:still the wants in many places are great and pressing, and the requests for supplies are constant and importunate. Forty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognised during the year; making the whole number four hundred and fifty-two.

The intelligence received by the Society from every narter, is such as to animate them in their work. ardor with which the Bible is sought in South America, and the gratitude with which it is received; the introduction of the New Testament, or parts of it, into ome of the most important schools; the decline of prejudice and opposition; the strong desire manifested by many to have the whole Bible in the vernacular languages of some of the most powerful provinces; the translation of the New Testament into the Peruvian language, spoken by more than a million of people; the certain prospect of the speedy completion of the translation of the whole Bible into the sacred language of the Incas, and also into the Aimora & Maxo languages, spoken by more than 200,000 people; and the formation of a Bible Society in Caraccas, capital of the Colombian government, are circumstances which cannot fail to encourage the friends of the Lord Jesus. And will they not be equally urged on to duty by the alarming fact, that even in our own highly favoured country, thousands and thousands are destitute of the sacred volume? In what is called New Jersey Pines, the Society's Agents found many families who did not possess the Bible, and not a few who had never seen one, and whole neighbourhoods in which there was not a single copy to be

"In the city of New-York, (says the report) in a small section of a single street, and on one side of the street, there were found, a few months since, forty-six families wholly destitute of the Gospel. In one of our Western States, we are told that more than seventy thousand readers are destitute of the Bible, and in many districts of that state it is almost wholly unknown nor does it appear that the wants of that state are greater than those of some others. The state of Missouri, possessing a population of more than eighty thousand, has not in circulation ten thousand Hibles. thousand, has not in circulation ten thousand Bibles. The state of Illinois, nearly equal in population, does not possess an equal number of Bibles. In the state of Alabama, Madison county, it was ascertained that in one district, containing 655 white inhabitants, there were but 69 Bibles; and more than 2000 Bibles are necessary for the supply of that county alone

Since the last anniversary of this Society, it has been deprived of several very active members by death, DAVIE BETHUNE, GEORGE WARNER, THOMAS CARPENTER, and Gen. CLARKSON. The Daily Advertiser gives the following extract of a letter from the Hon. ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, late Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

"I cannot close this note without presenting to the Society, also, my sincere condolence for the loss which they have sustained in the death of that very worthy gentleman who has, for so many years, presided at their meetings as their first Vice-President. But while I feel their loss, and mingle in their sorrows, I learn a lesson from the death of the deceased, which ought to strengthen the hands, encourage the hearts, and inflame the zeal of every one of us, in the holy cause in

"With the Bible in his hands, which directed his way. with the Bible in his hands, which directed his way, and which with so much zeal he aided in sending to others, I see him approach the confines of the eternal world. The prospect before him is vast—vast as eternity, and awful as the presence of HIM who dwelleth there. Illuminated, by Lis Bible, with a ray of heav-enly light, which opens a glimpse of life and immortality beyond the grave, and presents in distant view the rising turrets of the New Jerusalem, the holy the rising turrets of the New Jerusalem, the holy city, the abode of the blessed, where sin, and sorrow, and sickness, and death shall never enter—this pros-pect, though it fills his soul with reverential fear, yet elevates its hopes, and He looks upon his mourning friends around his dying bed, he says "I AM HAPPY"—and breathes his

If the Bible leads to such a death, (the Advertser very justly adds.) and opens such prospects beyond the grave, what nobler work can employ the powers of men, than the sending that Bible to every creature?

UNITED DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the third report of this Society, it appears that the first year of its existence, 57 missionaries were nployed under its patronage; -second year 78; -and that 121 have been employed the past year. We repice to find that the deficiency of funds which w announced by the Secretary in October last, and which prevented many applications for aid, has been promptly relieved by the efforts of its friends. The receipts during the past year amounted to \$11,262. In several instances, the labors of the Society's missionaries have been blessed to the salvation of many souls. If, says the report, there was nothing more to mention his year, than the revivals in Galen, Lockport, Orleans, and Low ville, this anniversary would not be in vain, for our record is in heaven. The need of Ministers, spirited, able, enlightened, is

greater than most will believe, who have taken only a cursory view of the wants of our country. From intimate knowledge, we can name counties & towns on every hand which open stations of vast importance. Along the line of the Canal new towns are rising, on our lakes new ports opening, on the banks of our rivers new edifices of worship are raised, the steeples of which should show to the traveller the signals of want, not of supply. In some of our old counties half the population is without the Gospel; the whole line of divis-ion between the states of New-York and Pennsylvania is one vast waste—the state of Vermont even, is scarcely more than one half supplied. Indeed we have but to run through the old states on the sea board, from this city to St. Mary's, to say the same of then Ohio ought to have a hundred Ministers to settle once. Michigan is opening a field for domestic missions, fertile as its own fallow ground. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, with the states which are clustering fast upon our Union, by which a mass of human beings are to be consolidated from the Mississippi to the Pacific into one scene of life and duty and responsibility—all call loudly for the authentic em-bassage of peace from the lips of the well-instructed and duly authorized herald of the Cross. Upon that scene of life which the patriot Prophet dwells on, the Gospel must triumph, the Christian Prophet expatiate, the Sch of God rule, else all that we hold dear for this

this northern continents the old states are to be Didsteighed in the balance with their vigorous offspring— Whe elements of dominion are to rise from universal Whe diffrage from this vast territory, and if we do not now and an advance of the seeds of empire with a living life—if we do not circulate the Gospel in the Howamilies which are to expand into this general empire, Fout of a cloud no larger than our hand may come nist, thick enough to obscure the sun, and a tempest Silen here enough to shatter and submerge the precious in-Terintions of our Republic.

for The Church has an interest in these republican in-petitutions dearer than infidels have confessed. If the Gospel had not been here when they were set up, they ald not have existed, nor will they continue to ex-Tist if the Gospel do not propagate itself where the Noiprecious right of self government is to be confided At our present ratio of increase, we are be in 1850, 22,000,000 of people; and in 1875 0 44,000,000. Let any man ask himself where the I 44,000 ministers of the Gospel are to come from, who

The wants of the new states have affected the committee so deeply, that two thousand dollars have been appropriated to aid the people to obtain the Gospel. Several young men of promise and devoted piety, are nearly prepared to go out to labor in those regions.

AMERICA JEWS SOCIETY. The anniversary of the Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, was held on Friday evening. An interesting report was read by Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, of the 14th Presbyterian church. We gathered from Se this document, says the Spectator, that since the last anniversary 109 auxiliaries have been added, making the whole number 322-that the present funds of the Society amount to \$13,841. A farm of about 400 acres has been rented in the town of Harrison, Westchester county, to which the converted Jews, now in this country, are to repair forthwith. An agent is about to visit Europe to promote the views of the So. ciety, and happy results are expected from his mission

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCITY. The Eigh Anniversary of this Society, was celebrated in New-York city on Wednesday evening last, at the City Hotel. General STEPHEN VAN RENSELAER, the President, presided. The Annual Report was read by Z. Lewis, Esq. the Society's prin-

cipal Secretary.

After a few introductory observations, the unsual

mortality among the early friends and patrons of the Society, during the past year, is thus noticed: "The venerable Professor Livingston, one of your Vice Presidents; the Rev. Dr. Romeyn, one of the founders of your institution; the Rev. Mr. WHELPLEY, and Mr. VROON, valued and efficient members of our Roard; Mr. BETHUNE, your first Treasurer: the Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN, your earliest BETHUNE, your first Missionary, and Mrs. Colby, of the Great Osage Mission, have all in one short year, finished "their work of faith and their labor of love."

The report then proceeds to a brief history of the missions of the Society during the past year.

Union Mission.
On the 23th of April, Col. Arbuckle, with a body of soldiers, arrived in the Osage country, in obedience to orders from the United States government, and esablished a fort on the banks of Grand River, within eighteen or twenty miles of Union. This event great-ly encouraged and rejoiced the missionaries.

The Acricultural Settlement at Hopefield, which was commenced in Dec. 1823, by a number of the Osages, who were desirous of abandoning the chase and resorting to the cultivation of the soil for subsistence, is in a very flourishing state.—The number of Indian families had increased in June last to eleven, and more han thirty acres of ground were then cleared, fenced

Form of Government adopted .- The Osages have ecently adopted a national council to legislate for the ibe, and a national guard to enforce obedience to heir decisions. The council is composed of thirteen shiefs, and the guard of forty warriors. The mission tion of civil government in a nation hitherto lawless

School .- The number of Indian children in the chool, has varied during the past year from 14 to 22.

Great Osage Mission.

The School.—Twenty Indian scholars have been

added during the past year, and the whole number in w 36. The quantity of corn and wheat, raised on of corn and wheat, raised on he farm at this station the last season, was amply sufit for the full supply of the mission.

Neosho Station .- The missionaries have judged t expedient to establish a branch of their mission on the Neosho River, in the immediate vicinity of the present Indian village. The Rev. Dr. Pixley removed thinter with his family in Septembr last. The new station presents great facilities for acquiring a knowedge of the language and communicating religious in-

Osage Language.-The two junior missionarie at Harmony, have made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Osage language. By persevering and laborious study, they are enabled to converse or ordinary subjects, and to translate and read their pray-

purry of Delaware Indians emigrated from the state of New-York, and settled in the vicinity of the Osages. Mr. Dodge, the superintendant of the Great Osage mission, has made severel interesting visits to then during the past year .- He found that two or three of he women were formerly members of a Christian Church, and that since their removal to that distant wilderness, they have statedly met together every Subbath for the purpose of reading the Scriptures and mingling their hearts in social worship. Tuscarora Mission.

There has been no regular missionary on this station ince the resignation of Mr. Crane, more than a year Mr. Smith, of Lewistown, has been continued believe, have been useful. A school is about to be re-organized at this station

Seneca Mission.

At the recent session of the Legislature, a law was noted allowing the missionaries and teachers, with the consent of the judges of the County Court, to reside on the reservation .- Since the passage of this law, a oint Council of the Christian and Pagan Indians has been held, in which it was agreed that each party might select its own teachers, and it is expected that he school will be re-opened early in June.

Cataraugus Mission.

The number of children in the school has increased from 45 to 70, and their conduct and proficiency have been highly satisfactory to their instructors. The congregation of adults, on the Sabbath, has so much in ased in number that the chiefs have recently resolvted to erect a church. In obedience to the solicita-tion of the chiefs, a missionary has been appointed to reside at this station for three months, on trial. The Pagan party among these Indians, have of late, relax ed in their opposition to the missionary establishment, and have even promised to send their children to the

Machinaw Mission.

One male and two female assistants have been added to this mission during the past year. - Nearly 50 Indian children have been received as members of the family; and the whole number in the school, include whites, and haif-breeds according to the latest information, was 102.

Hautian Missio 1. The Rev. William G. Pennington, who was licen-ed to preach by the Jersey Presbytery in 1823, and the Rev. Beajamin F. Hughes, a minister regularly ordained by the Philadelphia Presbytery, and who had *sastained for some time the pastoral charge of a co-lored congregation in Philadelphia, were appointed by he Board to accompany the colored emigrants from his country to havti. They met with a very friendy reception from the officers of the government and

was preparing for a tour of missionary labour among

Projected Missions.

It is in contemplation to send a missionary to the American colony on the Western coast of Africa; to locate a missionary establishment upon the Maume; and send missionaries to the Alleghany Reservation

Inquiries have also been made in behalf of a number of theological students at Princeton, Auburn, and New Haven, who are desirous to engage in missions to Armenia and Arabia in the East, and to Mexico. some part of South America, and the mouth of umbia River, on this Western continent.

Education of Heathen Youths.

At the date of the last report there were 2 Indian youths supported by the Society, at the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Conn. one belonging to Tuscarora, and the other to the Seneca tribe. De the year, 4 had been added to the list, viz: 2 Chippewas, and 2 Osages of the Arkansas. Both the latter are relatives of Tally, the second Osage chief, and were committed by him to the patronage of the Society. Tally has recently expressed a desire to put his own son under the care of the Board; and in accordance with the earnest request of Mr. Vaill, who believes that the measure would probably promote the reformation of the tribe beyond any other means, the Board missionaries to send him forward, have authorised the and also a son of Claymore, the principal chief. The Board have also authorized the Superintendent of the Great Osage mission to send on three puths of different tribes—an Osage, a Delaware, and an Omawhaw. "The two latter," says Mr. Dodge, "speak several Indian tongues, besides some French and English. They all possess good talents, and should they be suitably educated and become missionaries, or even inter-preters, it would afford facilities for preaching to a number of Indian tribes."

number of Indian tribes."

Auxiliary Societies.

One hundred and eighty-nine auxiliary societies were recognized in the former reports. To this number fifty-six have been added during the past year, making the present number two hundred and forty-five.

A family of sisters in this city, have set apart half and have adve to the use of their medical in helping of

four a day to the use of their needles in behalf of the Missionary cause. By the avails of a few weeks, they have paid twenty-four dollars into the treasury, he support of an Indian child for two years, at one of the missionary achools. A small Fragment Society, consisting of six or eight young ladies of this city, have also contributed by their needles forty-eight dollars, for the support of another child for four years. Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts and Expenditures.

From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the receipts of the Society, during the past year have been \$20,975 45, and the expenditure, including a balance of \$7,953 19, due the treasurer at the date of the last eport, \$21,233 07, leaving a balance still due the strer of \$257 62.

After the report had been concluded and a collection \$258 taken up, a Son of the Forest was introduced Mr. Lewis, who stated that he was the celebrated by Mr. Lewis, who stated that he was the celebra Captain Pollard, of the Seneca tribe, who had beco a convert to Christianity. He addressed the meeting in his native tongue, and a young man from the missionary station acted as interpreter.

Captain Pollard's Address.

Brothers -- I beg your attention to a small talk in

half of myself and my nation. A few years ago, brothers, we received a kind renest from the good Society in New-York, to permit our missionaries to reside with us. We now return nks to that Society and to you. I am thankful that I have been preserved on my journey, and that I am now is good health. I feel, brothers, that it was the numediate hand of God, that prospered me on my ourney, and I feel thankful to see you, for you have e much good for my nation.

Brothers-I would recall your minds, for a few easts, to the situation of our forefetters and only support was procured by the bow and arof our fathers.

At that time, brothers, they know nothing of the Lord Jesus, who died on the cross; they worshipped the sun, moon, and stars. Since God sent us his min-isters, we have come to the light, and we thank you nost heartily for what you have done for us

Erothers—You know that once the land you now njoy was ours. You have driven us back; and unless now interpose your aid, we shall be driven still

Brothers-I promised you my talk should be short

shall be so-but listen a little longer.

Brothers-You know our situation at home. Our councils are divided; some are still worshipping their unknown gods. You have assisted us—and, in behalf of my nation, I implore a continuance of your kindness.

Brothers—This is all I have to say in behalf of my

tion. For myself, I beg your prayers. I was once darkness, but I now hope that darkness has fled away Brothers-Although I believe God has wrought a good work in me, I would not say I am near perfec-tion. I sin every day-I crucify the Lord afresh. I fore beg your prayers.

Mr. Crane, who was for many years a missiona the Tuscarora tribe, made a few closing remarks. and in alluding to Capt. Pollard, who had just sat down, observed, that he had long known him, that he had seen him in the council with Red-Jacket—that he saw him when conviction first rested on his mindfirst experienced a char heart; that he had often seen him since, and he had no doubt of the genuineness of his profession.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. From the documents presented at the seventh anni-versary of the Pre-byterian Education Society, it appears that during the past year, the Executive Commit-ee of New-York have afforded assistance to 14 young men, 3 or 4 of whom have closed their connexion with

his society of this period .- The execurive committee of East Tennessee have extended their aid to 31, who ave been pursuing their studies at Greenville College, r in the preparatory department of the seminary, casionally interrupted by efforts in their own behalf. The liberality of their instructor, in aiding the youth, was no iced, and the wants of that section of the con ry briefly stated. From the reports which have been made to the so-

ciety, the names of 93 beneficiaries are known, and it is supposed the number of those not returned will aug-ment the list to 105. The expenditure for this period does not exceed \$7000. The receipts of the General Committee were \$762, 50, and with the amount remaining on hand, would make the aggregate of \$1223 98. Twenty-two dollars will remain in the treasury when present engagements are fulfilled. The plan of the society was then detailed, testimony adduced in its favour, &c., and the report closed by urging to greater efforts. Relig. Chronicle.

MISSICNARY.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following extracts of letters from the Sandwich Island Missionaries to a friend in Boston, contain the latest intelligence from that quarter which has yet been published. Honoruru, Oct. 29, 1824.

"The unhappy difficulty at Tauai, (Atooi) though we hope it is now terminated, has been the means of suspending the operations of many of the schools, and turning away, at least, for a season, the attention of many of the people from instruction. In the event, I doubt not, the disturbance will be the means of advancing the cause. The disaffected party was not at all favourable to the Palapala, (as the whole system of instruction is called,) but the loyal and successful party were; and they professedly put their trust in the true God, and look ed to him for protection and success in a time

of danger and difficulty.

has taken a most dided stand in favour of the Palapala; and is ing much good by her authority and examp.

Referring to thonly ordained Missionary who remains at Ou, since the departure of Rev. Mr. Eliis, I writes, -" His duties are arduous, and he peliarly needs strength from on high to support im under those burdens to which the strengthf two Missionaries, devoting their whole tie and attention to the work Your affectionate was hardly adeque." brother in Christ, Levi Chamberlain.

Oahu, Oct. 13th, 1824.

By our obligingfriend Capt. Macy, of the whale-ship Maro, cheerfully avail myself of an opportunity tocknowledge the receipt of letter by te brig Tamehameha, 109 days from New-Irk.

The cessatio of hostilities at Tauai and the surrendur or apture of George Tamoree, who has been take and treated with paternal kindness by our fiend and patron Krimakoo, cannot fail to b interesting to you, and all who deplore the unhappy insurrection in the island of the late lanented chief Tamoree (father of George.)

Krimako ascribes his protection and success in the recent conflict, to the care, the kindness and the power of Jehovah.

We cannot but hose that it [the late insurrection] will be overfuled to the furtherance. of the gospeln these islands, which the Prince of Peace will claim as a part of his happy do-

"Krimako and Kaahumanu have certainly never appeared more decidedly attached to our cause, han since the late contest began. Opiia (wife of Laanui a chief) who attends with constancy the duties of devotion, and carefully writes down with her pencil and preserves ever text of Scripture she hears prefixed to our sermons, said this morning to Kaneenoho, a prisoner of considerable importance just bro'there from Taui, while her tone of voice and expression indicated pity and kindness, " Great was the darkness of mind of your party-life or salvation is the good thing. Implying that they had ignorantly trifled with their chief good, and foolishly put in jeopardy their own lives and the lives of others.]

Such I believe will be the prevailing sentiment of the nation on this subject. Instruction will be more eagerly sought, and the power and goodness of Jehovah will be more universally and decidedly acknowledged.

H. BINGHAM. GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLANDS.

The following extract of a letter from Rev. William Richards, addressed to one of our correspondents, contains facts deserving a place in the statistics of

The supreme authority of these Islands, has rarely been held by one king, but been vested in two, three, or four. The families of the kings, however, are so much in the habit of intermarrying, that the interests of the kings and chiefs are very intimately connected with each other. Inc government of the chiefs has furnished me with the names of a line of one hundred kings, which if it can be relied on as correct, would affix considerable antiquity to the nation. The government descends thro the daughters of the king as well as the sons, which accounts for the custom, very prevalent among the kings and chiefs, of marrying their nearest relatives, even to their sisters and daughters. King Tamahamaha, for example. being a rebel, and only a cousin of the rightful heir to the throne, married into a family of higher rank than himself; and it was on account of the queen only, that his children had a right to the throne.

The king is absolutely supreme. The land. the property, and the lives of all the people are entirely at his disposal. He divides out the land among the high chiefs, and then taxes them for whatever he desires, money, labour, tapa, provisions, &c. They then divide out land among a lower order of chiefs or among their particular favourites, and these again rent it to farmers who usually get about one half of the products. Every chief is supreme over all who are under him, and takes even their lives at pleasure. Besides all these rents, the farmers are unmercifully taxed, and are compelled, in addition, to work for the chief one day in five. But not satisfied with all this, the chief, if the land be brought by the tenant to a high state of cultivation, immediately demands a greater proportion of the products, or lets it out to other tenants whom he may be inclined to favour. If by great exertions, the farmer raises hogs, goats, or fowls, the chief takes them all or nearly all to himself; for these are considered articles of luxury to which the farmer has no right. If he raises melons or any foreign fruits, he must sell them secretly, or the chief will seize the avails.

If a man has committed a crime, his own chief is the only person who will take cognizance of it-even the king when applied to in such a case, usually denies his right to interfere. The tyranny of the chiefs is most oppressive. Each chief of any considerable distinction, has a very numerous train of attendants about him. who have nothing to do but to steal and commit iniquity. These idle persons comprize a very large portion of the community, I should think one half; and the fact that so many are completely idle, will doubtless prove one of the principal hindrances to the introduction of the gospel among them, and of that sound morality which it prescribes.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

From the London Missionary Chronicle. Public Exhibition of the Idols from Ailutake, at a Meeting held at Raiatea on the 8th of August, 1823, and the Speeches of some of the Natives on the occasion. Extracted from the Journal of

Mr. John Williams, Missionary. On the Friday evening after our arrival there was a olic exhibition of all the Idols in our large chapel It was lighted up, and presented a brilliant appearance. Mr. Threlkeld commenced the service with the hynn begianing "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," &c. and prayer; after which I gave a part of the account of our interesting inverse. interesting journey. The numerous idols were ng up in various parts of the chapel, but especially the pulpit, desk, &c. Many very interesting addresses were delivered on the occasion: from which the following are relected:-

the following are selected:—
Tr. Mauri arose and said, "To the people of Raiates do I address myself. My thoughts have been grow-

manu. The latterbut especially the former) compassion to the lands of darkness. Surely the pray- The mospect of passing my last days in a made me so melanchole, that I er of Raiatea has been heard. We have prayed that the good word of Jesus might reach the abodes of ignorance; that savages might be tamed by the power of the Gospel; and behold! (said he, pointing to the two Aiutake chiefs and their wives,) we see them here this evening. Rejoice, O Raiatea, in doing the good work of God. We sent two teachers o Rurutu formerly, of God. We sent two teachers of Astraut primerry, and we saw what the power of God effected by them. Their idols were set up in this place of worship, and our hearts rejoiced. We have this evening another exhibition of Evil Spirits. We did not expect this so soon. Our thoughts were heavy, very heavy, but God's thoughts were not our thoughts. With himself his own word is irresistable. I have been thinking of what Mr. Williams has told us his evening about Aitutake, that it will outstrip us if we are not diligent. Many of the people have bedseads already and they are erecting decent houses all over their set-tlement. Let us beware lest the branch should outtlement. grow the trunk; lest we should be last and they first. ointing to the idols, he said, "The teethof these monsters are blunted by the word of Jesus. They will devour no more men or children in the Island of Aitu-take." He concluded by addressing the chiefs and their wives, from Aitutake, in a very pathetic man-ner, and saluting them in the name of our common Lord and Saviour.

ATIHUTA then arose, and said, "Thisdear friends is not the first day of my joy. The Mu Varua-ino (the Evil Spirits) were seen through the telescope, hanging to the yard-arms of the vessel, as she entered the harbour. Behold! we now see them hanging here this evening. There are some things we term the poison of the sea; these idols hanging here were the poison of the land, for both body and soul were poisoned by them. But let us rejoice, their reign is over. We did not think that they would be obtained so soon; we did not expect so soon to be gratified by beholding them." Addressing himself to unbelievers, he said Behold, these are still your gods, although you do not acknowledge them." He then exhorted such earnestly to turn to Jesus, by whose power alone these idols were conquered; and how (added he) can you re-His power: gods of wood are food for but the God without form! his head cannot be reach ed! These gods are conquered and destroyed, but the invisible God will remain forever. We have become like a fountain; let us, therefore, be diligent; for if the of every stream that flows from it. good, its goodness will extend to the end of every branch. These idols hanging here were formerly un-conquerable, but the power of God is gone forth long e, by which men become Christians, and savages ethren in Christ.'

MATAUTE arose, and said, " We have been prayng that God would exert his power, and cause his word to grow, that his kingdom might come with power; and now, Behold! every man with his own eyes may see the effects of that power. These idols are not obtained by means of spears clotted with human blood, as formerly. No guns, no spears, no pikes, no other weapon but the powerful Gospel of our Lord Je-Formerly, all was theirs; pigs, fish, food, men, women, children, and every thing we possessed;

and now behold them hanging in degradation before us. This evening is not the commencement of my joy. We saw the idols hanging about the vessel, and joy sprang into our hearts. They called our ship a ship of God and truly it is. It has carried the Gospel to distant islands, and brought back the trophies of its victory. Does praise grow in every heart? Is joy felt by all? Then let us not only rejoice that devils

are subject to us, but also that our names are written in the Book of Life." PAREMO addressed the assembly as follows: "Mr. Williams told us, when he took leave of us, to pray, for prayer was mighty with God; and truly we now behold the effects of its might." Alluding to the chiefs our kings. O the goodness of the word of God! Let every king pray for other kings, thinking within himelf, I am a king. Let every chief pray for other chiefs, saying within himself, I am a chief. Let every common man pray for common people, ithin himself, I am a common man oman pray for other women, thinking within herself, I am a woman." Pointing to the ilols, he said. Behold these great, these powerful gots, once adored by us! How foolish, how contempible in our sight they now appear. This is the second material we have had of the great power of God."

RELIGIOUS.

REVIVAL IN VALE COLLEGE.

Several extracts of letters have been published in stant papers from this place, respecting the Revival We have designedly observed a si-Yale College. nce on this subject, from a conviction that evil inead of good is often produced by saying too r being too confident in the commencement of such work. It will give joy, no doubt, to the friends of on, and faith and fervency we hope, to the prayers of hose who pray for our Colleges, to know that God has nced a work of grace in Yale College. Accor ing to his own counsel it began but a few weeks before the May vacation commenced. Hopes were en-tertained that about twenty of those who are seeking brought into that light which is able to make them wise salvation. These dear youth with many others, who appeared solemnized, are now scattered abroad, but they are to return next week, and will not those who know the way to a Throne of Grace, remembe College in their prayers.

REVIVAL IN CAMPTON & THORNTON, N. H. We are informed that a revival of religion has conunder very encouraging prospects, in Rev Mr. Hale's Society, in Campton. About twenty in-dulge a hope of having experienced the regenerating in-fluences of the Holy Spirit; and a very general seriousness prevails throughout the two Societies which united in settling Rev. Mr. Hale, and attend on his We are also informed that the state of Rev. Mr. Rankin's Society in Thornton is highly interesting, that several have indulged a hope, and the prospects are encouraging.—[N. H. Rep.

Bath, Mc .- We are happy to be informed that a refreshing shower of divine grace is still falling copiously upon the Baptist Society in Bath; about 60 persons have lately obtained a hope. Bapt. Herald.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF LOOKING INTO THE BIBLE

In the summer of 1824, two gentlemen from London, in the course of a tour through Germany, came to Gottengen, one of the most celebrated universities of that country, situated in the kingdom of Hanover. They there visited several professors eminent by their meritorious exertions in the promotion of learning. They were received by all in the most friendly ma ner, but by one in particular, who afforded them some of the most delightful hours they enjoyed on the tour. This friendly reception was the more agreeable to them, as the high reputation this professor enjoys through out the whole of Europe had inspired the earnest desire of seeing him face to face. He has be longed for more than forty years to the University of ngen, gives lectures at present especially on natural history, and possesses an interesting collection of natural curiosities; but what most claims attention collection of skulls, which is unique in its kind. With the greatest readiness, and in the most obliging manner, be showed his visitors every thing interesting in his house, at the same time gratifying them by many entertaining relations. Having directed their attention to the various kind of skulls, he left the room, but soon returned with a Bible under his arm, and a con ance as grave as it had before been mirthful, and dressed them in nearly the following words: "You "allow me to relate an extranust now," said he, ordinary occurrence to you. Some years ago I was in great danger of losing my sight, which had become bad that I could scarcely distinguish any thing,

made me so melancholy, that I resolved tour to Bremen to recover my spirits. On came to Henover, where some friend came to Hanover, where some iriends the Duke of Cambridge's library, and she Bibles, lately sent by the Bible Society a present to the Duke. Wishing to tr blindness could distinguish the paper se from the common ones, I took this purpose, without the any particular passage; and now see whe He here opened the Bible, and read I-ai "" And I will bring the blind by a way not; I will lead them in paths that the known: I will make darkness light before the ed things straight. These things will I do un not forsake them." I read this verse & receiv (At these words he was so affected that the his cheeks.) With a cheerful mind I now back to Gottengen, and my greatest desire sess a Bible, in which this page, and in the same place. Shortly after sited by a friend, residing in London lated the occurrence, and expressed in mediately received his promise to possible, which he did." This Bil greatest curiosity he has.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPE

BOSTON, MAY 27, 1825.

LONDON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY This noble Society has now been in operation to leed. -five years. We hardly know which is most w admiration-the strength of its movement liciousness of its management—the simplicity plans-or the greatness of its success. Di last year it issued in the United Kingdom, had desig of what were printed on the continent, upw, oftheAdd 0,000,000 of Tracts, consisting of about 500 aboveme ent kinds. O. ... 22 000 were spread our land; 20,400 among the manucontrary winds at the Scilly Island ; - 3,400 the sailors on the river Thames: 11,600 in ons, Hospitals, Penitentiaries &c. in Londo. on public days, at or near London; 87,000; skirts of London on the Sabbath; 10,000 ; vening, se sioners at Greenwich hospital, besides supp than twenty S eam Packets. These trac 191,000 copies of the " Tract Magazine" an be made to 'ompanion," both of which are monthly n rich the si consist of general tracts-narrative in sheets, to be pasted up on the walls of consible are bills,-children's books adapted for rewards ; Schools,-and stories for children. Of the for children, nearly 3,000,000 were circulated year by this Society and probably more than hat the ca as many more by other societies. The Sand system adds more than 200,000 children year umber of those who look to this society for books. The thought of publishing a series ieldi an peculiarly adapted to children, was a most Such a series was demanded by the times

the Sabbath Schools created readers, they

desire for reading. In consequence,

found that upwards of 150,000 little Magazin

weekly issued in London alone, designed for the

These were frequently Novels, Tales, Farces, by

a very improper description. Infidelity and

retired from open view, but the enemies of

cence of childhood. But these mischiefs h

great measure, been checked and cured by the

ooks of this society. The same plan, with

piest success, we pome, is at present

vere still more dangerous, as they unobire

extensive operation, by the A the American Sunday School Union. In Prisons in London, the little Tract, Swearer's Prayer," has had such an effect prisoners have themselves made a law ag ing, and rigidly execute it against every offer an oath is now heard within the walls o These tracts are not controversial. English French, Dutch, German, Da Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Chinese, M. lese, Mahratta, and Otaheitian. Who the the design of this society-at the effects of on which it spreads-at the activity of its of the success which attends its march-wi God for that spirit of Christian benevolen remarkably characterizes our brethren in Engl bid them God-speed in their work of me does not rejoice in a philanthropy which as delivere above prejudice and country and language ev. R. S. S.o out its wings of mercy over the family hold the cup of salvation to the lips of We pity the man lence like this;-we tremble for the pr tian who cannot rejoice in it; - and we less dividual who does not wish to extend his la

of Tracts in the west of England, & an aged A poor aged Christian, in her 88th ye spectacles to read the Tracts. She loos said, "You could not have given us any if you had brought us gold and silve about our Blessed Redeemer."-" Hov known this Blessed Redeemer?" "Man I was what the world CALLS a morel when about 65 years of age, I rear vile sinner. I tried all I could, but how I must seek another righteous own. I continued so till I heard the preach, about ten years ago. He Saviour; bow he suffered and bled for was pleased then to set me free; and that it is the righteousness of our Savie ly on."—" Can you live without prayer ly soul can no more live withou dy without food."-" How often Every hour. I often lift up my hank him for all his mercies toward got a Bible?" "O yes. I read it pray to God to enlighten my understatuth."—"What is your greatest enem hope I pray morning and evening, that it keep me from it. My time, in this we long. I hope soon to be with my Rede all his glorified Saints above. I have find, if the grant of the grant o now, but to commune with my God, an heaven," I inquired of the inhabitants a said she was a true Christian. She has great grand-children.

aid the American Tract Society in the same

work of love. We cannot stop, without que

following touching conversation between

Connecticut School Fund .- James li Esq. has resigned his office of Commis-Connecticut School Fund, and Mr. Seth P. been appointed in his place. We hesitate that greater ability and faithfulness, more int exertion, and a happier success have seiden the labours of any man, for the extent of the have marked the exertions of Mr. Hillhous whole amount of the School Fund, is \$1,756,223

cluding the payment of old debts, amounted to Receipts, including a loan of \$60,000 to pay \$103,579. Balance in the treasury, \$4030

diffic ire the 10 Him W re long se e of the on the lip

AMERIC

Annual

on Monday

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the eveni

f the Trust e last year, of the trut aging nati he friends oped that their pre . Crocker & nds. The for the ensi LEONARI SAMUEL IN PUNCHA Warren, Esq. ev. B. Emer Rev. R. S.

> a meeting of ils, and Sabba ealth, held a

vestry of the 825, for the pu forming a Sat AMES LORIS and Rev. L en Scribe. Tucker, of P vere present ton-Rev. I ol Committee us Instruction m the Sabb h; Mr. Lewis Church; Rev o.; Mr. Davis ool Society arlestown-R tire, from th Parish.

> ick, Mr. Mose om the Sabba the S. S. of M n do. of Fitch in do. of Wattl n do. of Neuto m the Episcopal

ewburyport-1

m the S. S. of th ley, C. C. P. Cr Mr. Wisner, appointed, on School Union i lent of the mea and read the cor he Secretary of at Philadelphia in this State. Hervey Wills ed of Managers ements respe-

The expenses of the town of Salem the pa

he paper and print intention of sele see what I reads read Isaiah xlii, I

a way they know that they have no sefore them, & crook vill I do unto them, and a & received my sight that the tears randow ind I now journeys that the tears are to not the tears are the tears are to not the tea on, to whom I n ed my wish, and in Evan. Mag.

EGRAPH. 27, 1825 ACT SOCIETY.

in operation to

he simplicity of ccess. During the ingdom, exclu nent, upwards about 500 differ. spread over Ireessels detained by :- 3,400 among 1,600 in the Pris London; 68,300 87,000 in the out-10,000 to the Pen es supplying more hese tracts beside

zine" and "Child's

thly publication

tive tracts,-broa cottages-hand rards to Sabbati Of these books reulated the las e than fourtin he Sunday School en yearly to the iety for religiou MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIE-

a series of tract a most happyone. times; for while they also created ce, it was soo Magazines wer igned for children les, Farces, &c. delity and impiet enemies of religion anobtrusively exci ischiefs have in n, with the l resent going an Tract Soci an effect, that

w against sw ery offender. N alls of the prison sial. They are Danish, Swedis ese, Malay, Cinga-Who that looks at effects of that religirch-will not ble evolence which so en in England, and of mercy? Who nguage, and spread family of man, and of every hu

n sneer at benero-the professed Chrisnd we fear for the inthe same gloriou ithout quoting the ween a Distrib an aged Christian th year, put on he is any thing be Many year prayer, than by heart to God, it every day,

> oth P. Beer of the trust, th \$1,756,233 55

nied to 399,5

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. ual Meeting of this important Society was

fonday last for the choice of officers. vening of the same day, the Society and its embled at the Old South Church, when a conment of the doings of the Society since its ging, was made, after which the following Resere paased, accompanied with appropriate

nation of Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Rhinebeck, and seconded by Rev. Dr. TYLER, President mouth College,

ulted, "That the Benefactors of this Society ought to be had in grateful remembrance, and that great tion in the recommendation and great tenderness in hequest treatment of candidates for the Society's are due from the friends of religion."

ion of Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Boston, and Rev. Louis Dwight, also of Boston, ned "That the paramount importance of the centemplated by Education Societies, and the difficulties connected with the prosecution of re the fervent and effectual prayer of the righ-Him who has the hearts of all men in his hands." ion of Rev. Dr. GRIFFIN, President of College, and seconded by Rev. Mr. FAY,

ed, "That the encouragements to persevere ent enterprize in which the American Ed-Society is engaged, are ample, and that the ai religion should give it their united, vigorous

inued support." had designed to give our readers at least an abthe Addresses which were delivered by the genove mentioned in the order in which their names id: but as the society proposes to publish them, be doing injustice to the Society and to the s to attempt an abstract. We trust our readers e long see them in print. In the mean while, it ot be out of place to say, that there was an apteness-a charm-a power in the eloquence of vening, seldom equalled. The almost breathless of the respectable audience testified, as they on the lips of the speakers, how little this world be made to appear-how feeble the efforts of opon -how grand and awful the destinies of man rich the simple luxury of doing good-and how ible are the (hristians of America. We canthe the sensations occasioned by that meeting; or draw a diagram of its effect in encouragand exciting Christian efforts; but we could at the cause of this Society is the cause of Al-God, and the opposition of a world cannot

eldis annual meeting for business on Tuesday the Vestry of Park street Church. The Rethe Prustees was read by the Secretary; it stated 25 missionaries had been employed in the course ast year, the term of whose labors amounted to an 300 weeks, or 6 years; that several revivals on had taken place under their labors; that as 70 had been admitted to the churches, and a one hundred hopefully brought to the knowthe truth. The expenditures of the Society o more than \$2,400; its income from every ver \$2,000, leaving the Society in debt fo es performed the last year, about \$300. inications of the missionaries were of a very ing nature, and some of them quite animating riends of domestic missions. It is earnestly ed that the Society will receive such addiheir present income as simil enable them to go with augmented strength in their labors of love. ons for the Society may be left in the care of Crocker & Brewster, 50, Combill.

ks were voted to all Female Associations con s, and individuals, who had contributed to The following are the Officers of the Sothe ensuing year.

LEONARD WOODS, D. D. President. SAMUEL WALKER, Secretary.

N PUNCHARD, Esq. Treasurer.

Warren, Esq. Rev. O. Thompson, Rev. S. Walk-B. Emerson, Rev. W. Fay, Rev. J. Ed-Rev. R. S. Storrs, John Punchard, Esq. Rev. mes, and Rev. Jacob Ide, Trustees.

the evening a very appropriate and powerful serwas delivered before the Society in the Old South R. S. Storrs, from Ps. 58: 34. "Ascribe ye mgth unto God," & a collection of \$158 taken up.

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

amee.ing of Delegates from various Sabbath s, and Sabbath School Societies in this Comalth, held according to previous appointment, estry of the Old South Church in Boston, May 825, for the purpose of considering the expedienning a Sabbath School Union in this State, AMES LORING, of Boston was chosen Chaird Rev. L. F. Dimmick, of Newburyport, en Scribe. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Tucker, of Northampton. The following pere present as delegates:

-Rev. B. B. Wisner, from the Sabbath maittee of the Society for the Moral and as Instruction of the Poor; Dea. James Lorthe Sabbath School of the First Baptist Mr. Lewis E. Caswell, from do. of the Second Church; Rev. Daniel Sharp, from do. of the Mr. David Patton, from the Methodist Sab-

own-Rev. Warren Fay, and Mr. E. P. , from the Sabbath School Society in the

ort-Rev. S. P. Williams, Rev. L. F. Mr. Moses Pettengil, and Mr. James Caldthe Sabbath School and Tract Society of

S.S. of Northampton, Rev. Mark Tucker. of Fitchburg, Dr. Abel Fox. of Waltham, Mr. Abel B. Richardson.

of Newton, (East Par.) Mr. Wm. Jackson. Episcopal S. S. So. of do. Mr. Amos Lyon. es. S. of the Baptist church in West Boyls-C. P. Crosby.

Mr. Wisner, as Chairman of a Committee preopointed, on the subject of forming a Sabool Union in this Commonwealth, made a of the measures which the committee had read the correspondence which he had held retary of the American Sunday School Philadelphia, encouraging the formation of a this State.

dervey Wilbur, present as a delegate from Managers of the American Union, made als respecting Sabbath Schools in various Mry, & encouraged the proposed Union. on motion of Rev. Mr. Fay, Resolved

chusetts Sabbath School Union, Auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

A plan of a Constitution was then submitted by the Chairman of the Committee above mentioned, which was read article by article, and adopted, and is as follows: CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SAB-

ARTICLE 1 .- The name of this Institution shall be Massachuseits Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

2.—The objects of this Union shall be to promote the opening of new, and the increase and prosperity of old Sabbath Schools within the limits of this State; to form depositories for supplying the schools with suitable books on the lowest terms possible; to stimulate and encourage each other in the moral and relious instruction of children and others; and to corres nd regularly with the American Sunday School

Union, in Philadelphia.

3.—Each subscriber of one dollar or more, annually, hall be a member. E.ch subscriber of ten dollars

shall be a member for life.

4.—Any Sabbath School Society in this State, by paying one dollar, and sending a report annually the Secretary of this Society, shall be Auxiliary, its Delegate be entitled to vote at all meetings of the

5.-The surplus revenue of the Society, after defraying the incidental expenses, shall be transmitted to

the Parent Society.

6.—The business of the Union shall be conducted in Boston, by a Hoard of Managers, to consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve members, five of whom shall be a quorum. 7 .- The Managers shall have power to call Special General meetings of the Union; and fill all vacancies that may occur in their own board. They shall trans-

mit to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, a copy of their Annual Report.

8.—There shall be a General Annual Meeting of the Society, held in Boston, on the Thursday succeeding the last Wednesday of May in each year, when the accounts shall be presented, the proceedings reported.

and a Board of Managers chosen, and the other business of the Society transacted. 9 .- The Board of Managers shall have power to make By-laws for their own government and for the purpose of carrying into full effect, the prevision and ec:s of this Constitution, provided such By-laws be inconsistent with this Constitution, nor that of the

Parent Society. 10.-No alteration shall be made in this Constitu with the concurrence of two thirds of the member

After the adoption of the above Constitution, seveal gentlemen who were not delegates became members of the Society, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. WILLIAM REED, of Marblehead, President. Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., Rev. Elijah Hedding, Rev. Warren Fay, Vice Presidents. Charles Stoddard, Secretary.

S ephen Thaver, Treasurer. Nathaniel Cobb, Asa Wilbur, Dr. Caleb H. Snow, ohn Gulliver, David Patton, J. W. Ingraham, of Boston; William B. Banister, Esq. of Newburyport; David S. Whitney, of Northampton; Michael Shepherd of Salem; Rev. Jonathan Going, of Worcester; Abel Bliss, of Wilbraham; and Josiah Newell, of Lynn; Managers.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Old South Church, on he evening of Wednesday, the 25th instant. The Hon. WILLIAM REED, of Marblehead, President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Charles G. Sommers, of New-York. The Rev. Warren Fay, of Charlestown, then read an abstract of the Annual Report, from which t appeared that the concerns of the Society are more prosperous than at any former period; that new and very interesting fields of usefulness are opening before it; and that the most abundant and cheering intelligence has been communicated the past year, of conversions by means of the Society's Tracts, and in several instances of revivals of religion occasioned by their instrumentality.

The number of Tracts published by the Society in the year ending May 1822, was 255,500; the next year, 470,000, the next year, 770,000; the last year, 928,500; making the whole number published by the Society in eleven years, 5,146,000.

There have been printed, the past year, thirteen new Tracts in the First Series, which now embraces 177 numbers, and eighteen numbers in the series for Sab bath Schools. Of the First Series, 2,950 volumes have the past year been bound, and of the Sabbath School Series, 475 volumes. The Proceedings of the First Ten Years, a volume of 216 pages. printed in an edition of 1500 copies; 15,000 copies of the American Tract Magazine have been put in circulation; and about 50,000 copies of the Christian

Twenty-two new Depositories of Tracts have been established, making the whole number now depending on the Society for supplies of Tracts, 131 .- 85,000 pages of Tracts have been distributed gratuitously. The Society has recognized, the past year, 141 new Auxiliaries, making the whole number from which donations have been received 304. More than 100 others have been reported to the Committee as formed. During the year, 136 persons have been constituted life members, making the whole number of life members about 600. The Society has received the past year, donations, \$4,735, 91; and for Tracts sold, premium on Christian Almanack, &c. \$6,066, 52. Total receipts, \$10,802, 43. Amount now due from the Society \$1,683, 19.

After the reading of the report, the following reso tions were submitted and unanimously adopted. On motion of Rev. William Cogswell, of Dedham

conded by Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D. of Lee, Resolved-That the Report, of which an abstrac has now been read, be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Executive

On motion of Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New-Bedford seconded by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. of Resolved-That the smiles of Divine Providence

on this Society commend its object to the heart of every Christian, and claim for it our liberal support and our fervent prayers.

On motion of Rev. L. Ives Hoadly, of Worcester conded by Rev. James Milnor, D. D. of N. York, Resolved, That the state of our country and of the vorld, urgently calls for increasing efforts to promote the greatest extent, the circulation of Religious

Interesting and appropriate Addresses were made by Rev. Mesers. Cogswell, Holmes, and Hoadly, and Rev. Drs. Spring and Milner, of which we hope to present our readers some account in our next. The meeting was rendered the more interesting by the presence of the Rev. gentlemen from New-York, who we understand, have visited this city, as a delegation from the Tract Society recently formed in New-York. A collection was taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards closed the exercises of the evening by prayer; when

election of officers, and to hear the Report of the Committe to whom the subject of nego lations with the Religious Tract Society of New-York was referred, at the meeting of the Society in January last.

The Norfolk Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will hold their ninth annual meeting, at Needham, in Rev. Mr. Noyes' meeting-house, on Wednesday 8th day of June—The Society will meet for business at 10 o'clock June—Ine Society will meet for Business at 10 o'clock
A. M.—At 11 o'clock 4. M. a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of
Dedham, and a collection taken up.

Milton, May 25, 1825. Samuel Gile, Sec'y.

The Connecticnt Sunday School Union has been in eccessful operation for about a year. It has now thirty schools in its connexion, and will probably have treble that number by the close of the coming year. It has three Depositories for its Books, Magazines, &c.

EDICT OF THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT

RESPECTING THE JEWS. A foreign correspondent informs us, that the Bavarian Government, among other measures lately taken for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, has adopted one which is likely to have considerable effect All the present rabbies are to be discharged, and eve ry Jewish congregation is directed not only to engage teacher for the children of both sexes, who has been egularly educated and approved, but also a Preacher, a lieu of the rabbin, who duty shall be to superintend the instruction of the youth, and to preach in the German language every Saturday in the synagogue from a text out of that part of the Pentaguch which has been read in the service of the day. It is reed that such Preachers shall have studied at the versity, and shall have passed a regular examination Few properly qualified are at present to be found; but a great number of young Jews, have, since the issuing of the edict, repaired to the University to qualify them-selves. The Government has actually locked and sealed up those synagogues, the congregations of which have refused to comply with these regulations Our correspondent informs us that he villages where the synagogues were locked up by the agents, and sealed with the government seal nd that there were about twenty more in the same situation. Some of the congregations petitioned the

To Correspondents .- An Address before the N. W. Branch of the American Education Society, a paper read before an Association of Ministers, and some printed documents which have been sent us, must necessarily lie on our hands till the pressure of intelligence relative to religious anniversaries, so numerous at this season of the year, has in some measure subsided.

ow them, at least, to open their synagogues for that

day, on account of its importance and solemnity; but was refused. [Jewish Expositor, April, 1825.

government shortly before the day of ato

SUMMARY.

Ohio Canal .- Since the joute of the intended Canal has been marked out. & the bans for its construction taken up in the city of N. Yo'k, there has been a strong and decided opposition to itin that state. Public meetings have been held in mos of the northern & western counties. In Richland, Geauga, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Huron, and several others, nearly all the male population is said to have attended. Resolutions were unanimously passed stating that they were friendly to internal improvements, but were decidedly of the belief, that the intended route of the canal was adopted by intrigue, & improper means:- that it will be a hunmiles longer than is necessary; and that the State cannot liquidate the expenses. Committees were appoint ed to correspond with the committees of other counties to prevent the law from going into operation, and to procure its repeal.

CAPE COD CANAL. A meeting of citizens on the subject of a Canal across the isthmus of Cape Col, was held at Boston, on Tuesday evening, Col. Joseph Jenkins was called to the Chair, and Mr. John J. Jerome chosen Secretary. A number of resolutions were unanimously a ted, after the meeting had been addressed by John Whitman, Esq. one of the committee from Barntable, declaring it to be the sense of the Meeting, that a Canal is important not only to the city but the country;—that the Commissioners to survey the route ought not to be restricted to the town of Sandwich as other and better routes, if properly surveyed, would prove more eligible in their nature, and whereon a Caal could be cut at a minor expense, and would swer a better purpose. A Committee, consisting of Henry J. Oliver, George Hallet, Daniel C. Bacon, Prince Hawes, and Joshua Sears, was appointed to co-operate with the Committee of Barnstable, to proare a survey and advance the sbject of procu-Canal in a suitable situation across the Cape.

We understand (says the Portland Patriot) that the falls at Kennebunk, together with the soil on each ank of the ny in Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing Factories at that place.

The Wilmington College, Del. was a few days nce offered for sale by the Sherif of the county. Preand to satisfy which the sale was to have been made was paid by a committee of the Masons of that borough.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced at the Sandwich Islands-in one island 12,000 acres have been enclosed for the purpose.

Indian War .- We copy the following article from the Milledgville (Georgia) Journal, of the 3d in-As our paper was going to press, Chilly McIntosh arrived in town, and brought the intelligence that the Indians had killed Gen. McLintosh and the Chief of the Coweta Towns. The houses of the former were burnt, and his cattle and slaves driven off. It is stated

that about 400 of the Indians are under arms The whole amount of specie imported into the U. States during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1824, was \$8,047,598. Exported in the same period, \$7,014,balance in the country of specie imported of \$1,033, 46.

The Hessian Fly, The Easton (aid.) Gazette of the 14th says "this destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages upon the hopes and the labours of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste and irrecoverably gone.'

Considerable excitement exists in Amherst, N. H. and the neighbouring towns, in consequence of the supposed murder of a man on the turnpike in New Boston. Suspicions were first excited by the discloures of a little girl. The citizens are actively engaged in draining a pond and searching the neighbouring woods, to discover the body.

HARTFORD, MAY 19 .- Distressing Occurrences A Mir. Bird was killed at Farmington on the eveing of the 15th inst. by James Rowe, an insane per-on. We understand that Rowe went to the house of Mr. Elias Goodrich, on the Eastern Farms, that evesir. Eins Goodren, or the Eastern Farms, that evening, and so frightened the family that they all fled to a neighbouring house. Bird and — afterwards returned, carrying a candle, and immediately upon opening the door, Bird, being foremost, was struck with an axe, and killed on the spot. The worst part of the story is yet to be teld. On the next day, many of the the went in pursuit of the maniac, murder, had fled. The pursuit after the murder, 1 till evening, one of the party, supposing he had over-taken the murderer, very improperly fired his gun, and mortally wounded one of the pursuing party by the by the name of Drayton Bodwell, who died the next Rowe was not apprehended until last even-

Gen. LAFAYETTE was near being killed on going to the ball in honor of him at New Orleans, the horses starting suddealy as he was about coming out of the carriage, but turning short the shaft broke and thus sengaged themselves.

Remarkable Circumstance.- Lately, in Durham, Eng. a young woman was sitting knitting, when a com-panion approached her, and striking her on the back, occasioned her to bend forward, by which sudden movement, one of her needles ran up her nose, and wound-ing a mortal part, she instantly expired.

On Tuesday last, a fire broke out in Providence, R.I. which is said to be greater than any one in that city for the last twenty-four years. An Universalist Chapel and many dwelling houses were consumed. The loss of property was very considerable.

The house of Judge A. Williams in Concord, Vt was lately destroyed by fire. Loss \$3000.

Two men have been committed to prison at Wiscas set, for having in their possession counterfeit bills of \$10 on Geneva Bank; Bedford Commercial Bank, of the same denomination, and ones on the Patuxet, Green Mountain, and Farmer's Bank, Troy.

The 42 pounder sent from New-York for the use of the Greeks, has arriv chests of Medicine. has arrived at Leghorn, together with two

Lt. GATES, after a year's imprisonment as a public defaulter, is found to be a public creditor!!--It now becomes the duty of Government to indemnify him.

It is stated that on the 13th inst. Rev. Mr. Morrison, professor in the Belleair College, Hartford county, Maryland, corrected one of the students for some mincondact in the morning. At noon the enraged student procured a pistol, with which he shot Mr. Morrison in he arm. The wound is said to be so severe, that Mr. rison will probably not survive it. The student is from Baltimore, and after committing the but was pursued and apprehended, and is lodged in jail to answer for his violation of the laws.

Some chiefs of the Creek Indians, have arrived at Washington to complain to the President, of the Rev. olution which has been commenced among them, in consequence of the selling or coding their country by their chiefs, two of whom they have murdered.

On the 8th inst. George H. Drake, of Alleghany county, Md. shot Dennis M. Athey. A dispute had arisen about carrying a gun, when Drake took it, saying he would shoot Athey, which he did, and the poor fellow expired a short time after.

FOREIGN.

A project has been started in London by the advo-cates of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Wilbeforce, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington, &c. for a joint stock company, with a capitol of four milfor a joint stock company, with a capitol of low mil-lions, in 8,000 shares of £50 cach, to be called "The Tropical Free Labour Company," and the money to be applied to the production of indigo, cotton, segar, &c. by free labour in India, Africa, and elsewhere, and to introduce these into Eagland and other pairs of Europe instead of similar articles produced by slaves -The Duke of Gloucester is President.

30,000l. has been granted by Parliament to premote emigration to Canada, from Ireland.—In the debate on resolution, Mr. HUME said he was credibly informed that 18 out of every 20 emigrants to Canada, passed ver to the United States.

The Dutch government has recognized the inde pendence of Colombia. Their example it is expected, will soon be followed by France. The Chambers of Commerce throughout that kingdom, are petitioning the government to recognise the independence of the South American States, and to form Commercial treaties with them.

Rebellion in the Phillippine Islands .- A Casiz paper of March 10, says, "the Spanish frigace The Victory, which was to have sailed towards the end of the month for Manilla, to convey thither Brigadier General Don Marian Ricafort, recently appointed aprain General of the Philipine Islands, will her departure, in consequence of bad news which the Government is said to have received from Manilla. M. Martinez, who is now Capt. General of the Philippine having been informed, that in consequence of his liberal principles he was to be superseded by M. Ricafort, im nediately declared that he would not obey the com and of the absolute king of Spain. He is supported y 8,000 men of troops of the line, who are under his mmand, and thoroughly devoted to him."

Emigration from Germany to America .- A let er from Darmstadt in Germany, says, "In the prov-nce of Upper Hesse, nine or ten thousand inhabiants of different ages and both sexes, have formed the resolution of going to America. In that of the Rhine which is one of the most fertile countries of Germany. here are an hundred families who intend to go to Hamburgh, where a Brazilian agent will procure for them the means of proceeding to that empire. Nothing an put an end to the wretchedness that prevails in th villages and small towns, except liberty being restor-ed to the navigation of the Rhine, and commerce in the hwest part of Germany.

Mr. Burgess, a merchant at Batavia, has obtained a license for 4 1-2 years to build steam vessels in the Netherlands for the Navigation of the coast of Japan.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville, who is now a men ber of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of Imprison ment for debt. In one of his recent speeches on th subject, he mentioned that an American of the United States, Col. Swan, had been confined 16 iail of St. Pelagie, and was, he believed, still there.

A German Journal describes commerce in Hungary to be in a very languishing state. The farmers are over-buthened with produce, for which they can find no market, owing to the heavy duties which attach to its transmission to other parts. Wool alone has a brisk sale, and the price of this has risen considerally in the course of the last half year.

The private letters of Sir Archibald Campbell discredit the account of the assassination of the king of Ava, upon this ground: that as the party who are alledged to have committed the deed, were avowedly opposed to the war with the English, it was to be expected they would immediately have hade some overire for a cessation of hostilities; but no such proce ings had taken place up to the time when Sir Archi-

Two vessels lately left Bombay, to continue the vey of the Persian Gulf: until 1821, it was comparatively unknown.

Dr. Morrison has discovered that a secret Society exists in China, and among the Chinese at Java, Ma-lacca, &c. &c. which under the mask of philanthropy cial principles, is thought to contain very danger-

From Campeachy .- The brig Margaret Wright. one of the transport vessels which was employed to convey troops from Alvarado to Campeachy, has arrived at New-York, having left Campeachy April 18, and brings intelligence that the project of invading the island of Cuba had been abandoned, if indeed it had ever been seriously entertained. The inhabitants of Campeachy gave themselves up to rejoicings for three days, on receiving the news of the recognition of the American governments by Great Britain. A saluie of a hundred guns was fired on each day.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Abraham Sanderson to Miss Ann Burbank; Mr. Benjamin J. Collier to Miss Mary Ann Theyer; Mr. Lewis Bailey, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Hall; Mr. Frederick Crosby to Miss Susan Thaxter; at South Boston, Mr. Stephen F. Fasel to Miss Eliza T. Thaver.

In Charlestown, Mr. Isaac T. Dupee to Miss Mary W. Hooper.—In Lexington, Mr. Isaac Holve of Ded-ham, to Miss Ann Read.—In Quincy, Mr. Charles May to Miss Ruth Chubbeck; Mr. Samuel Littlefield to Miss Mary I. Chubbeck.—In Salem, Mr. Charles Wilkins to Miss Nancy G. Jelby .- In Framingham

B. Ludden to Miss Clarissa Clapp.—In Southampton Mr. Winthrop Mosely, of Westfield, to Miss Charity Pomeroy.—In Worcester, Mr. Taft Foster to Miss Mercy S. Mann; Mr. Semuel Sturtevant, jun. to Miss Hannan Kingsley; Mr. Albert Marshail, of Femple-ton, to Miss, Maria Mann; Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, of

Fitchburg, to Miss Frances Hichborn Porter. North Brookfield, the 10th inst. by the Reas Snell, Mr. Levi Bush, jr. merchant, of Whately, to Miss Ann Ayres of North Brookfield.

DEATHS. In Boston, Miss Lydia Ann Wilson, aged 13; Mrs

Abigail McNamera, 28.

Deaths in this city last week 24, viz.—Meazles, 9 -Crosp, 1-Consumption, 4-Intemperance, 1-Lung-Fever, 3-Dropsy, 2-Teething, 1-Mortifica-tion, 1-Fits, 1-Stillborn, 1. In Cambridgeport, Peter Tufts, jun.—In Quincy,

Mr. Oliver Jenkins, son of Capt. Oliver J. 18.—In Danvers, Mr. Joseph Barrett, 75.—In Dedham, Maj. Reuben Newell, 65 .- In Hingham. Mr. Joshua Leav itt, 93, the oldest inhabitant of that town.—In Wren-tham, Mrs. Sally, wife of Hon. Jairus Ware, 42.—In Wareham, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Capt. Asa Swift, 81; Capt. John Gibbs, 71.--In Northampon, Mr. Elias

In Chesterfield, Mr. Squire Perwick, 45.—In Belchertown, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Rev. Experience Porter.

—In Warrington, Mrs. E. Convers, 86.

In Hopkinson, Mr. William & Mrs. Elizabeth Valentine, husband and wife, both aged 74 years; born neighbours, lived together in a married state 54 years; died within ten days of each other, and left 76 surviving descendants.

In Colerane, Thomas Avery, Esq. 80-a revolutionary officer.—In Deerfield, Mrs. Z. Ware, 74.—In Ira, Vt. Rev. Lyman Glazier, Jr. 24, a native of Maine.—In Clarendon, Thomas Rice, Esq. 87.—In Greensboro', Hon. Timothy Stanly, 61.—In Portland, Mr. John Corey, fromerly of Roxbury, 38.—In Haverhill, N. H. Mrs. Sarah, consort of Dea. Stephen Morse.

In Charleston, S. C. Rev. Robert Seymour Symmes, 1, of the Episcopal Church. On Sunday afternoon the body of a new-born female infant was found drowned on the flats in Dorchester. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Wilful Mur-

der," by some person unknown.
In Ashfield, Mr. Charles Beswick, aged XCV. In Parsonsfield, (Me.) on the 28th ult. af er a long and distresing sickness of the dropsy, the Rev. Chris-tophor Bullock, formerly of Scittate, (R. I.) aged 64. In the alms house, Billerica, Mr. John Brown, aged

55. He committed suicide by forcing his wooden leg down his throat. He had been for some time in a state of mental derangement, and imagined that the overseers intended to burn him.

In Hanover, N. H. on the 21th ult. Miss. Caroline Webber, youngest daughter of the late President Web-

ber of Harvard University, aged 24. In Cahawba, Alabama, Mr. James H. Smyth, printer, a native of Pennsylvania, aged about 35. The deceased assisted in the discharge of cannon, on the eased assisted in the discharge oth April, the day on which La Fayette arrived there, and unfortunately, after a few discharges in quick suc-cession, and upon the ramming down a cartridge by he deceased, it exploded, and so much injured him as to cause his death

Indian Lorette, Louis Vincent, one of the Chiefs of the Hurons or Wyandots of that village, and and father of the Grand Chief now in England. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and in the latter part of his life employed himself as a schoolmaster. In New Haven, on the 4th inst. Mr. Joseph P.

Taylor. He graduated at Yale College in 1814, and had been recently licensed to preach the Gospel. At Williamstown, May 3d, Wm. son of Mr. Solonon Graves, of Hatfield, 20, a member of the Sopho

nore class in Williams College. In London, General Alexander, Earl of Balcarras He commanded a regiment in Burgoyne's Army, which was captured at Saratoga in 1775.

NEW TRACTS.

EDWARD, or the SUNDAY SCHOLAR, price 7 cents, or 10 cents per 100 pages to dealers and The Two FARMERS, price 8 cents—retail—just printed and for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS No. 128
Washington-Street—(late Cornhill)—Together with
a large assortment of interesting, moral, and religious Tracts.—Also, Frank—a sequel to Frank in early lessons, by Miss Edgeworth, 2 vols—500 pages at

LEMPRIERE'S UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY with selections from Watkins, & American Additions

THE patrons of the above work are respectfully med that it is now ready for delivery and th agent distributing in this vicinity. Such of the city subscribers as have changed their residence, or any who ay have removed from other cities or towns, where hey subscribed, into this neighbourhood, will confer a favor by sending their address to the agent, at Rev WM. COLLIER'S, 37 Hanover Street, Boston.

The work having been printed for subscribers only. nders this request the more necessary. A few cop-s left by the removal or death of subscribers, where the work has been presented, may be had, if applied om the publisher they cannot be obtained at less than \$2 advance. C. MOULD, Sole Agent for the Work.

Price to subscribers—Boards \$7 25. Sheep Binding \$8, Calf, Gilt, \$9.

May 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. PERSONS willing to obtain subscribers to the Christian Observer, Scott's Family Bible and her valuable works, will please send to R. P. & C. WILLIAMS for subscription papers.

INITED STATES' MILITARY TACTICS. new edition, latest improvements, just published by order of the War Department, 2 v. Svo. fine paper published, for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS Washington street,

OF It will be necessary for persons desirous to have this work, to call or send soon. May 27.

WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, No. 84 Broad street,
AS received per ship Henry Tuke, and other recent arrivals, 2 casks, "Wing's" cast steel Files, consisting of Bastard cut Files, flat and half round, 4 to 14 inch

Flat and half round smooth Smooth and superfine Equalling Round and three square Stubb's' Spring Dividers-Hand Vises, &c. Steel, plated, and silver bow'd Spectacles, Wood Screws, best quality,

Bright Staple Vises, Hill's" Anvils, 'Naylor & Sanderson's" Cast Steel; Which, with his stock of Hardware and Cutlery on hand, makes his assortment very complete. May 27.

PROCTER & PALMER, No. 8 Dock square, corner of Elm street, AVE received per Henry Tuke, and Amethyst, HAVE received per Hard Ware Goods, among

hich are-Commode Knobs and Rings, Circular and Cross Cut Saws Hand and Veneering de. "Hill's" Anvils, Sad Irons, 'Cox" Currier's Knives, Patent and common Sheep Sheers Krives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c. ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE-Plates, in sets,

Cut and Wro't Nails, Window Glass, Sheet Lead, Tinned Iron Fish Kettles and Tea Boilers, Hoes, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LINES ON MOUNT HOLYOKE; [near Northampton.]

There is a wild sublimity of soul,-An all-expanding energy of thought, Which swells intensely to embrace the whole Of the creation that at once is brought Home to th' enraptured vision, which o'erwrought By the unbounded scope on either hand, Floats o'er the crowded scene, with beauty fraught, O'er the far down and mist enveloped land, From Holyoke's awful brow! For 'tis as 'twere to stand

Perched like an eagle in his fearful height, II. Sublime upon the spire of mountains, whence The eye may rove with all-enchanted sight, Abroad o'er earth and heaven,-thro' the dense Of azure bright,-till lost in the immense Of cloudless space; -while circling mountains rise In many a bleak and hoary eminence, Blending their blue tops with the mellow skies-And all around below, a magic scenery lies,

III. Of villages and picturesque retreats: And fields and forests in their waving green; And many a spot where beautifully meets Each pleasing feature of a rural scene,-Barns-orchards-herds; - & bright & broad between Its verdant banks, the river glides,-and pure The upland springs gush out with rippling sheen; And husband-men their busy toils endure; All, all appear at once, in living miniature! IV.

'Tis something of ubiquity, to stand Above the clouds, in the etherial sea, Whence the inquiring vision may command, At one wild glance, a bright immensity Of every thing, which separately we Deem vast and mighty!-while proud man the great, And all the splendour of his pageantry, And his ten thousand palaces of state, Scarce dot the crowded view, where all things congregate! And this we deem our immortality;-

That the unbounded spirit can out-spread And multiply its thoughts eternally; Communing with the spirits of the dead, And blending with the living; -until led By its exploring energy, it springs In flight sublime; with reverential dread, Seeking the great First Principle of things, And travels on thro' worlds with swift untiring wings; O'erwhelm'd and tortur'd with the painful grasp

Of its conceptions of infinity; And struggling with intesity to clasp The measure of Jehovah! and to be Incorporated with the Deity, In one pure essence of intelligence; Unclogged-unbounded-uncontrolled by the Gross qualities of matter and of sense,

With nought to dim or mar the glorious immense O God! these fervent yearnings of my soul, O'ercome the feeble functions of my frame! My spirit kindling as the' by a coal From off thine altar, bursts into a flame, And burns its grateful offering to thy name; And sends its coruscations to thy throne, As earth throws back her light to whence it came!-

O! on this Sinai make thy presence known! For now I seem to stand, great God! with thee alone!

For the Recorder & Telegraph. 'Twas a bright summer day-the bark sail'd along To the lulling sounds of the west-wind's song; Light was her freight, and pure was the wave,-Pure was the foam which round her prow play'd. The bark glided swift through the blue waves' foam, For the girl was bound to her childhood's home. She was bound to the land of sunny bowers, Of silvery streams and bright blooming flowers; Where voices were glad-and tones of the lute Echo'd to sounds of the love-breathing flute;-Where warriors were brave - and maidens were bright As day dreams we have of the spirits of light;-Where lovers would breathe in each other's cars Bright tales of hope, unmingled with fears;-Where feeling was passion—but passion refin'd, As pure as the breath of the mountain wind. She was bound to her home—her heart was as As pure and as light as the sunbeam's ray, Which dazzled around her own native shore, Where she hop'd her wand'rings would ever be o'er. 'Twas but a dream-for the young maiden's grave. Must be 'neath the foam of the ocean wave; The blue sky was chang'd, and the sea ran high, And the winds did moan full angrily; The bark went down-and the wind o'er the surge Was that maiden's only funeral dirge, But though her form 'neath the wave is at rest, Her spirit hath gone to the Home of the blest.

WISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Extracts from the General Report of the Schools in Newburyport and vicinity, from their institution to the present time.

The school in this town was commenced in October 1817; and was composed of children from all a societies in town, to the number of about six hundred and thirty. It has been regularly co nued, during the warmer seasons, from that to the pre-sent time;—and the average number of attendants has een about four hundred, though there have been sometimes more than six hundred present; & the whole num-ber that has attended since the school commenced, is twelve hundred and forty-nine, viz. five hundred and twenty-eight males, and seven hundred and twenty-

The school in Marlboro'-street was commenced in 1818, and has been regularly continued to that have attended it is two hundred and seventy-six, that have attended it is two numbered and seventy-six, viz. one hundred and thirty-nine males, and one hundred and thirty-seven females,—and its average number has been about one hundred. In 1823 a school ber has been about one hundred. there and thirty-seven temates,—and its average number has been about one-hundred. In 1823 a school was instituted on Rings' Island, composed of about thirty males and females, and which was continued in 1824. During the past season one of the female teachers has met the African children at the school-house appropriated for them, about twenty in number; and another female teacher has, during the past section, met about the same number of children in her own house in Back-street, whom she literally picked up from the field, Mass to be instructed. Here it pleased the Sahighways, and affectionately constrained to attend.—
All these schools, in which about sixteen hundred
children have attended, have been and are under the viour, as is believed, to manifest himself unto his soul. From Brookfield he came to the Foreign Mission School, in the summer of 1822, retaining still his reli-School, in the summer of 1522, retaining start in a real-gious feelings. In August 1823, he was received into the church in Cornwall, and baptized by the name of care and direction of "The Subbath School and Tract Society in Newburyport and its Vicinity," and have the emicen in Cornwan, and conjugate by the David Brainerd. He was studious and diligent in duty.

teachers, viz. eighty-five males, and one hundred and

During two or three of the first seasons, when the children were unlimited in their recitations, it was not uncommon for those of eleven to fifteen years of age, uncommon for those of eleven to fifteen years of age, to commit and recite one hundred to one hundred and fifty verses in the Bible each, together with two or more hymns, and other catechetical lessons. And in i820, sixty-four Testaments were distributed to the same number of scholars, during one quarter, as rewards for having committed and recited correctly, one of the gospels entire. And one female child comwards for naving committed and recited correctly, one of the gospels entire. And one female child commenced committing the New Testament in course in January, 1819, when she was but eight years of age, and completed the whole of it in June 1820. She recited it all with great accuracy and retained it to an while such instances afford pleasing proof of the ca-

While such instances afford pleasing proof of the capacity of children to acquire,—and should admonish parents and teachers of the treasures intrusted to them, yet a far more important inquiry remains, what practical efforts are produced by the great truths of the Bible thus treasured up in the mind! And while we have occasion to lament that so little fruit of our labors has yet been manifested. & we would reply to the forehas yet been manifested, & we would reply to the foregoing inquiry rather from our hopes of the future than from facts of the past, yet we have reason to be thankful that a few drops of mercy have refreshed our waiting, anxious souls. And these few are far more than ing, anxious souls. And these few are far more than enough to repay all our past labors, and to encourage our future efforts and hopes. Was even one youthful soul withdrawn from the snares and the ruin of sin, imbued with holiness, and made an heir of eternal glory, through the divine blessing on our humble efforts, such a reward is out of all proportion beyond the rits, such a reward is out of all proportion beyond the ibors upon which it is bestowed.

But we owe thanks to God for more than one such

instance. Since the schools commenced, the whole namber of children that have attended them, as far as can be ascertained, is about sixteen hundred; of whom seven hundred were males and nine hundred were females. males. Of the whole number who have attended these schools, twenty have been called from time into eterof these gave good evidence to others, and entertained themselves a good hope, that they were passing from death to life eternal; although they had not made a public profession of religion. Some of them, in their last sickness, frequently and gratefully mentioned the privileges they had enjoyed, and the instructions they had received in the Sabbath schools: and in some instances repeated some of the hymns and portions of Scripture which they had there learned and recited. if they expressed any wish to live and get well, it was that they might further enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath school, and better improve them in future than ther had done before. But this plous wish, and all others, they cheerfully submitted to the will of their hearenly Father; and desired rather to depart, and go to the School of their Redeemer in a better world.

to the School of their Redeemer in a better world. Sixteen others have made a public profession of their hope in a crueified Redeemer, and walk agreeably to their high profession. Thirty two others have given evidence of deep and abiding impressions and concern respecting the great interests of their souls, and of eteraity; and it is humbly and caractely hoped that these impressions will not be dissinated and lost amid these impressions will not be dissipated and lost amid the temptations and snares of a deceifful world; but the temptations and snares of a deceifful world; but that they will, with the divine blessing, increase & ripen into conversion and salvation.

Nor are we without hope that many others, who Not are we without nope that many others, who have not yet exhibited decisive evidence of the power of divine truth upon their hearts, have yet received it there, to the production of a rich harvest in their future lives, and a most happy influence on their eternal ex-

The whole number of superintendents and teachers, who have been engaged in the several schools since their commencement, is two hundred and twenty: of whom ten have been called away from their labors on earth in their reward, as we humbly trust, in heaven. when then have been carried away from their labors on earth to their seward, so we humbly trust, in heaven. A solemn admonition to those of us who remain, to be diligent and faithful in our important vocation, while yet the day and the means of grace remain unto us.

One hundred and twenty nine of the teachers were One numered and twenty nine of the teachers were professors of religion before their connexion with the schools; and twenty nine have made such a profession since they became teachers, of whom three were for-

Although we may not say, with confidence, of the leachers, nor of all the scholars, who have made a profession of religion since their connexion with the schools, that such connexion had an immediate and dischools, that such connexion had an immediate and dischools. rect agency in producing their convictions and hopes, yet we may conclude that thereby their convictions yet we may conclude that thereby their convictions were aided, and their hopes quickened and confirmed. Of the scholars who have made a profession of religion, one at least attributes her serious impressions to her teacher, whose conversation was the mear making her to feel the importance of religion. those scholars who have been cut off in the morr of their days, and have departed in the hope of a gloriof their days, and have departed in the gope of a giori-ous immortality, four at least have ascribed to the Sabbath Schools, and to the instructions there received, the origin of that hope which supported and animated them in that trying hour, and which opened to them

the joys of heaven beyond it.

Even those few instances are much more than a reward for all the exertions that have been made in these schools, and a strong encouragement to persevering & schools, and a strong encouragement to persovering a increased exertions in future.

But while duty and effort belong to man, all good

succes is of God;-of him it should sector is of God;—or nim it should be sought, and to him only belongs all the glory. Of this the Trustees and Teachers have ever been mindful; and in all their meetings on business relating to the schools, or especially for prayer, they have ever humbly and earnestly sought that discretions and better the schools of the schools. especially for prayer, they have ever numbly and ear-nestly sought that direction and blessing of which they felt their need. And it has ever been the invariable practice to open the schools with prayer, after reading tion of Scripture, at every meeting.

a portion of Scripture, at every meeting.

With such views and feelings, it is with peculiar ratifaction that the Trustees and Teachers meet and adopt the proposition for a Monthly Concert of Prayer, throughout the United States, for Sabbath Schools, and for the great interests connected therewith. Thus and for the great interests connected therewith. tatedly to unite the sympathies, the prayers, & the efforts of parents and of pious friends, gives a new im pulse to the hopes and the exertions o puise to the nopes and the exertions of all those who are engaged in this arduous, yet delightful employment; and they cannot but expect a proportionate blessing and

With much satisfaction, also, do the Trustees and With much satisfaction, also, do the Trustees and Teachers regard the American Sabbath School Union, formed and put in operation in Philadelphia within the past year: and we look forward with cheering anticipations to that Auxiliary Union which is contemplated, and about to be formed in this Common world in conpations to that Auxiliary Union which is contemplated, and about to be formed in this Commonwealth in connection with the National Union. From succession counsels, communications and influence, much bent may reasonably be expected. The magnitude pject justifies the extent of such efforts; and we most devocity hope and trust that such efforts will most devosity nope and trust that the promote and secure, under the divine blessing, the best necess of so joyful and good an object.

INTERESTING OBITUARY Died at Cornwall, April 6, 1825, DAVID BRAIN-ERD, a native of the Sandwich Islands, and member of

the Foreign Mission School, aged 22.
In tracing events connected with the life of the deceased, we are led gratefully to adore that Providence ceased, we are led gratefully to adore that Providence which brought him from his native heathen country, to this land of gospel light. When he engaged as a sailor, to come to this land, his object was worldly sailor, to come to this land, his object was worldly gratificaton. Totally ignorant of the unseen hand that directed his course, and of the immensemercy designed for him in the eternal purpose of God, he landed at N. meeting religious people, who manifested special friendship for him, he by their assistance went to W. Brookfield, Mass to be instructed. Here it pleased the Sa-

haracter, for the use of the Imperial Academy. The government of Spain is said to be establishing anary schools for both sexes throughout the kingdon

countrymen, and expressed desires that he might con municate the gospel to them. His teachers and the friends of Missions indulged a hope that his pious desires might, in due time, be gratified. But Infinite Wisdom had not thus ordained. In the course of last wigter he was arrested by a disease which proved to be the consumption. He submitted calmly, and interceded with God for his country. His mind was serene in expectation of death, and his Christian hope remained steadfast to the end. While on the bed of languishment, he, like Obookiah, prayed and conversed upon with those around him. On the day of his death he took affectionate leave of his companions, & resigned his spirit into the hands of his Saviour. [Conn. Observer.

THE OLD MAN

Who said his prayers for 70 years, and yet all that
time never prayed at all. This poor old man was taught by his mother, when This poor old man was laught by his mother, when a child, to repeat a prayer every night; this he did, from 3 years of age till he was 73 years old, and not a little proud was he to say that he had not missed saying his prayers every night for 70 years!! When he was 73 years old, it pleased God to afflict him severely; he was led by the Holy Spirit to see that he was poor sinner, who had been living in the form of goda poor sinner, who had been fiving in the form of god-liness, but had never felt its power. He found that, like the Pharisee of old, he had often said, "God I ank thee that I am not as other men;" but now he thank thee that a am not as other men; but now ne felt himself as the worst of sinners, and was led to cry out, "God be merciful to me a sinner," with a humble and broken heart. It pleased God that he should in a and proken seart. It pleased thou that he should in a measure recover, to spend the few last years of his life in humble dependence on the grace of Christ; and when he referred to himself, he would often add, a I am the dd man who said his prayers for 70 years, and yet all that time never prayed at all."

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

COPYING LETTERS. [Without loss of time or labor.]

Mr. JAMES GILCHRIST, who is now in this city, has shown us his "Improved Patent Manifold Writing Apparatus," with which we confess ourselves to have been highly pleased. The manner in which the copying is effected, is briefly this:-By introducing a thin gauzy substance, of a peculiar composition, between the sheet on which you write and that on which the letter is to be copied, a coloring similar to ink is imparted at the same time to both sheets, wherever the pencil is drawn; -thus producing two perfectly fair and legible drafts, precisely alike, with no more

labor than would be required to form one, by the usual method of writing. The pencil which is used, is steel only; the ink, if such it may be called, being derived exclusively from the gauzy substance introduced be-This simple apparatus is accompanied with several

writing conveniences, in the form of a port folio; and the whole is sold at a price of \$10. For merchants and others who wish to preserve copies of their numerous letters, it is unnecessary to remark how much labor might be saved by means of this contrivence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Song of Ascent - A sermon preached on the third of April 1825, being the 14th anniversary of third of April 1829, being the 18th anniversary of the dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, S. C. By T. Charlton Henry, D. D.

"Importance of the Study of Anatomy.-From the Westminster Review, with some additional remarks. Boston, Wells & Lilly." The object of this republication, and also of the "additional remarks," appears to be, to remoistrate against the difficulties which, in this country, are thrown in the way of obtaining subjects for the purpose of dissection. The state of New York has actually made it felony, to remove a body from the place of sepulture with such an intention; and yet has not provided in any other way for the schools of anatomy.

The practice of plundering grave-yards, ought publicss to be reprobated and severely punished. But why should physicians be deprived of the immense benefits which would result to them, and through them to the community, from an examination of anatomical subjects? It is stated hat, of 130 medical students in Boston the last season, more than a hundred would have had to remain ignorant of anatomy, in case it could not be learned in this country. If Legislatures make severe laws against exhumation, they ought to contrive some othe way by which subjects for dissection may be obtained. Criminals after execution, and persons dying in prison who have been lodged there for heinous crines, are in our opinion of the number that should be given over to the anatomist. They have outraged and injured the air the wrong so far as the case admits. public; -let them

A Dissertation on the Nature, Obligations, and Form of a Civil Oath: in which a careful From of a Civil Odas: inwinen a careful inquiry is made into the proper manner of taking a judicial oath; whether by lifting the right hand, or by touching and kissing the holy evangelists. By William Craig Bro D. Minister of the gospel at Basking Ridge. pp. 44. New-York, printed by Wilder & Campbell.

" Unitarianism Unmasked .-- Its anti-christian "Unitarianism Unmasked.—Its anti-christian features displayed: its infidel tendency exhibited; and its foundations shewn to be untenable; in A Reply to Mr. Barton W. Store's Letters to the Rev. Dr. Elythe.—By Thomas Cleland, D. D.—Lexington, V. D.—Lexington, T. Skillman, 1825, pp. 184

y. Printed by Thomas T. Skillman, 1825, pp. 184.

Just published in Princeton N. J. "a brief outline Just published in Princeton N. J. "a brief outline of the evidences of the thristian Religion. By Archibald Alexander, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polenic Theology, in the Theological Seminary at Polenic Theology, in the Theological Semina Princeton, N. J. 18mo, 300 pp. Princeton Pre

The last days of Lord Byron is the title of a work The tast days of Lord Byron is the title of a work which Capt. Parry, of Lord Byron's Brigade, who was with him at his death, and possessed his confidence in his life, means to publish in a short time. The account which he gives of the death of his friend, is said to be rather calculated to add to the national regret to be rather categories to and to the national regret to be loss, and to excite feelings, even stronger than surprise, at the conduct of some persons connected

Cambridge University (Eng.) has now on its boards 700 students—Oxford 4660.

The British Parliament has made a further appropriation of \$170,000 for the British Museum.—This sum goes to extend the Gallery of Paintings.

Mr. Bradford, who established the Lexington, Ken. Gazette, 40 years ago, lately resumed the editing of it.

Nearly 2000 copies of The Crusaders, the next Nearly 2000 copies of Ine Crusuaers, the next novel of the Great known Unknown of the North, have been engaged by the London Booksellers, in ad-dition to the three thousand fivehundred copies, which were bespoke at the publisher's trade sale. The Emperor of Russia has purchased a collection

in the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish

Egyptian Screephagus.—The Egyptian Sarco-hagus, exhibiting at Marseilles, has been purchased by nch government, and is now on its way to the This tomb weight nineteen thousand pounds. capital. This tomo weigns nineteen thousand pounds, and its lid eleven thousand pounds. It is eight feet long, four feet broad, and four and a half feet wide. It is marked both on the laste and the outside with cters, and the whole in an excellent

In New Philadelphia, Ohio, Capt. John Miller. He ately committed suicide—from the commission of which he was dissuaded 5 years since. hich he was dissuaded by years since.

In Springfield, Ohio, Mr. George Chesterson.—He ommitted suicide by shooting himself, after joking on paranta his formula.

ommitted suicide by snooting minsell, after joking on the subject and inviting a person to his funeral.

At Savannah, Michael Nugent; shot by John Farr, for knocking down his (F's.) wife, by whom he had been struck. A quarrel between all the parties had

occurred.

At Danville, (Va.) Mr. Richard Stone, was murdered by one of his sons. The cause of this unfortunate event is attributed only to the insane state of young Mr. Stone's mind.

FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS. THE SECOND EDITION OF L. EASY LESSONS,

IS every way calculated to facilitate the progress of S every way calculated to facilitate the progress of young Learners, to be used as an intermediate book before the "English," or other "Readers," and after becoming familiar with the short lessons in the Spelling Book. In addition to the numerous and high-Spering book. In addition to the numerous and nign-ty respectable recommendations of this little work heretofore presented to the public, the Proprietor now offers the following:

From a Review of the work in the Christian

Spectator, by Professor Goodrick.

The author of the work before us has done a real benefit to the cause of education, by compiling a book of "Exercises in reading, for the use of the classes," with a strict reference to the real object of such a work. While it will interest children deeply, it will teach them. such a work. While it will interest children deeply, it will teach them, if judiciously used, to read in a natural and simple manner. The selections are chiefly made from the writings of Dr. Aiken, Mrs. Edgeworth, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Sherwood, and others, who were among the first, after so many ages, to discover what children need for their amusement and interest of the propriety. Compressed and altered many passages. struction. In making these selections, he has, with perfect propriety, compressed and altered many passages, with reference to the primary object of ease in reading. To aid the instructor, he has marked the emphasic and in come instructor, he has marked the phasis, and, in some instances, the inflections, with great judgment and correctness. We will not undertake to say that the emphasis could in no instance be differently that the emphasis could in no instance be differently given, with equal, or even with greater propriety. On this subject, after all the attempts of Walker, something must be left to the taste of the reader, and the peculiar structure of the sentence. But Mr. L. has applied the rules of Walker, with judgment and success. We apprehend however, that the emphasis We apprehend, however, that the emphasis

cess. We apprenent, nowever, that the emphasis and inflections, as marked in this work, should be cautiously attempted by children, without the guidance of the teacher. It is a characteristic of children, to of the teacher. It is a characteristic of the teacher. It is a characteristic overdo everything they attempt; and unless son exercised on this subject, a hard and heavy nanner of reading may be acquired, in the very hander of reading may be acquired, in the very en-deduction of a judicious teacher, however, the work will prove of a judicious teacher, however, the work will prove of great use: and we would strongly recommend it to the public, as excellently adapted to the end in view." Committees and Instructors are particularly invited to examine this little work.

For Sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, and CUM-MINGS & HILLIARD, Boston, and by JOHN PREN-TISS, the Proprietor, Keene N. H May 6.

HYMN BOOK FOR CHILDREN. MYMN BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

ONROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington-St.
have just published, a small work, very much
wanted; entitled Hymns for Children, selected and altered, with appropriate texts attached; by the author of "Conversations on Common Things," "Early lay the foundation of piety; look upon the universe hay the foundation of piety; fook upon the universe which you inhabit, not as the abode only of human cares or human joys, but as the Temple of the Living God, to whom your praise is due, and to whom your God, to whom your praise is due, and to who best service is to be performed."

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

Marginal Readings and References, in five volumes, (from the London standard edition with the Author's last corrections and improvements) Author's last corrections and improvements) now publishing, vols. 1st just received, by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square, No. 79 Washington Street, on fine paper and large type.—Price to subscribers \$5 per vol. in boards, and \$6 bound in sheep & \$7 in calf. A vol. 2, will be finished in August. The remaining at intervals of about 5 months.

yol. 2, will be unusued in August.
intervals of about 5 months.
Vol. 4, will contain the Life of the Author, which

will make each volume appear uniform Butterworth's Concordance, with Dr. Scott's 6 Scripural maps, may be had as a 6th volume, (or bound in volume 5 at \$5, extra. Many highly respectable persons have recommended

Many rightly respectable persons have recommended Scott's Bible, and patronized this edition, among whom is the present President of the United States. Wanted a person to get subscribers. May 13.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY. HE summer quarter will commence on Wednesday the first of June next. Young Ladies will day the first of June next. Young Ladies will be instructed in the usual English studies. Drawing and Painting by Miss. E. R. Fiske. Young Gentlemen in English and Latin, by C. Dorfy. The Preceptor will instruct in Latin, French, Greek, Philosophy and Chymistry. Tuition, \$3,00. Benefic aries of the A. E. Society will have their tuition gratis. Lectures on E. Society will have their tuitio E. Society will have their tultion graus.

Botany—Exhibition Aug. 17th.

2we E. Davis, Preceptor. n gratis. Lectures on

MRS SCOTT'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LA-

DIES,

WHO are instructed in the following branches of Education, viz—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Orthography, Geography with the Globes and Maps, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, phy and Botany, Tambouring, Rug Work, Working Jace and Muslin, Plain Sewing, Embroidery, Projecting Maps, Drawing and Painting Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, and Fruit on paper, Wood, Silk, and Velvet—Transparency, Crayons, Chalks, and Velvet.—Transparency, Crayons, Chalks,
Terms for the different Branches, 6, 8, & \$12—Board-

Lessons in the French Language and on the Piano

Forte,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

RS. AND MISS JONES respectfully inform
Term will commence May 16th at No. 87 Washington
Street, (late 59 Cornhill.) They instruct in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Geography,
Arithmetic, History, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, History, English Grammar, Comp Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Log Arithmetic, History, English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Astronomy, Projecting Maps, Drawing and Painting, Painting on Velvet, by theorem, and the Latin and French Languages. Needle work will be particularly attended to:—Rup and Lace-work included

French Languages. Needle work will be particularly attended to;—Rug and Lace-work included.

Reference may be had to Rev. Mr. Dwight, Rev. Mr. Wisner, Rev. Mr. Green, Ebenezer Parker, Esq. Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq. and Thos. G. Fessenden, Esq. Boston, and Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown.

Promiums will be awarded for Composition. Pensehip, &c. as usua! Instruction in Music by Mr. Taylor. May 13.

SINGING AND WRITING SCHOOL. D. GOULD has removed his School from modious Hall, corner of Bromfield Lane & Common Streets, and has just commenced teaching classes and giving private lessons in Writing and Shered Music. Terms and hours of instruction may be known by applying at the School-room, or at his residence

WAYLAND ON THE DUTIES OF AN

WAYLAND ON THE DUTIES OF AN

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

N Tuesday next will be published by James Lotof an American Citizen. Two Discourses, delivered
an American Citizen. Two Discourses, delivered
the first Baptist Meeting house on Thursday, April
land Jr.

The day of public Fast. By Francis WayMay 20. JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKERS TEN first rate Journeyman Shoemakers can have constant employment, the highest wages, and ready money for their work, on application to Cusk-May 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS JUST received and for sale by TER, No. 50, Cornhill, Bost SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.
THE LADY OF THE MANOR. conversations on the subject of saded for the middle and higher indea for the unione and me hales. By Mrs. Sherwood

ew of the inhabitants, and a ger of the countries and places whe ries have laboured, alphabetic constructed as to give a part constructed as to give a particular of missions throughout the work containing an alphabetical list By WALTER (

Remarks on the Rise, Use, Creeds and Confessions of Fair od. By John M. Duncan, Pas

ale Missionary Society, by A Review of Rev. Mr. Co.

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